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TASS NOTES AMBASSADOR TOON'S SUPPORT FOR SALT II TREATY

LD101045 Moscow TASS in English 1032 GMT 10 Aug 79 LD

[Text] New York, August 10, TASS--The ratification of the Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty between the USSR and the USA "will introduce a substantial element of stability in our relations with the Soviet Union," Malcolm Toon, U. S. ambassador to the Soviet Union, said at the Foreign Policy Association here. "In my view, it is important that the treaty places equal ceilings on the strategic arsenals of both sides.... It leads directly to the next step in controlling nuclear weapons and establishes a basis for further cooperation with the Soviet Union in this important field."

The ambassador said in his statement that for some time he refrained from approving the SALT II treaty because he had doubts concerning the possibility of verification of this agreement. But now, he said, he was confident that this treaty could be checked and it should be ratified.

The attempts made by the critics of the agreement to turn down the SALT II treaty and to have it renegotiated are wrong, the ambassador said. " I am confident that the agreement is the best that could have been obtained."

If the U. S. Senate fails to ratify the SALT II, Malcolm Toon said, "this would be a severe blow to U. S.-Soviet relations generally and to the SALT negotiating process in particular....The disarmament process as well as our overall bilateral relations would be hurt. And at this point no one can say how much time would be needed to repair the damage."

"Even though SALT II will not eliminate the abrasive elements of competition between ourselves and the Soviets, it will nevertheless enhance world stability and set the stage for further negotiations and on arms control and political issues," the ambassador said.

GEORGE WILL'S 'DISINFORMATION' ON SALT II RECEPTION ATTACKED

LD091141 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Aug 79 p 5 LD

[G. Vasilyev article: "Conversations With Specters. Against Disinformation"]

[Text] How often, when conversing with U. S. journalists, do you hear them say: "We do not impose our own opinions. The newspaper reports only the facts and the reader has the right to draw conclusions for himself." This--to put it mildly--inaccurate statement cannot fail to raise an ironic smile. When you study the foreign press you see how the very selection of "information" leads the reader toward set conclusions which, at times, contradict commonsense.

Just consider the recent reports by the Washington POST's London correspondent G. Will. Let us say plainly that these are strange reports. Any item you take reads like a sermon directed not just at anyone but at all of West Europe. And, moreover, on such an important issue as the attitude toward the SALT II treaty.

"Having recently spent several days with certain European leaders," Will reports, "I saw for myself that the majority of them want the treaty ratified.... Well then, we are talking about commonsense people, are we not? But no, the correspondent has a different idea. "...They want its ratification," he continues, "not so much because they are ecstatic about this agreement but because they fear the consequences if it is rejected."

A cheerful beginning and a sad ending, as the saying goes. So what is the matter? It emerges that broad sectors of the West European public, according to Will, are attaching "too great" a significance to the SALT II treaty. And as a result, he grieves, "the government is being subjected to constant pressure from public opinion in favor of the concluded agreement." This is not altogether to Will's liking. And switching to the language of "briefings" in which the heads of U. S. departments instruct their subordinates, he preaches: "To regard the SALT II treaty as the 'backbone' of U.S.-Soviet relations means assigning it a role for which it is totally unsuitable." As for the opinion that it is impossible to do without SALT, it is an "imperative necessity that Western countries demonstrate immediately that, if need be, they can do without SALT."

"Imperative necessity," "immediately"--these are nothing but instructions!

Who then is G. Will--a journalist or the mouthpiece of the U. S. opponents of SALT II? And why is he singing in unison with other malicious enemies of detente, in particular the Beijing hegemonists who also falsify the facts in an attempt to prove that the governments of the West European countries "are dispirited" in connection with the prospect of the limitation of strategic arms?

When reading the strange "instructions" from the Washington POST's London correspondent, one is forcefully struck by the fact that the "certain European leaders" with whom the U.S. journalist "spent several days" remain unspecified. Neither their names nor countries are given. And this is not surprising. After all, in actual fact the top leaders of the West European countries--the FRG, France, Britain, Italy and others--have voiced--in different terms, but clearly and unambiguously--their support for the results of the Vienna summit and the SALT II treaty.

So what kind of specters are speaking through Will's lips? There can be no doubt that in his reports the voice of the U. S. military-industrial complex can be heard. All that remains to be asked is: Where is the "honest" and "objective" reflection of life here?

SPEECH BY USSR DELEGATE TO DISARMAMENT COMMITTEE REPORTED

LD092334 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1922 GMT 9 Aug 79 LD

["The Speech of the USSR Representative in the Disarmament Committee"--TASS headline]

[Text] Geneva, 9 August, TASS--Speaking before the Disarmament Committee today, USSR representative Viktor Israelyan said, among other things, that "there are good opportunities in the committee to compare views on questions concerning its agenda, and to bring out constructive ideas and proposals which might contribute toward pushing forward the cause of ending the arms race and also disarmament. This is the first time that the committee is holding an expanded session, comprising states which are both nuclear and nonnuclear, and which are situated on various continents and in various parts of the world, participants of military alliances and also nonalined countries."

The Soviet Union, the speaker continued, attaches much importance to the Disarmament Committee as the main organ of multilateral talks on ending the arms race and on disarmament. This is proven by the greetings message sent to the committee by Leonid Brezhnev, the head of the Soviet state. Leonid Brezhnev's meetings with Jimmy Carter and Valery Giscard d'Estaing are in keeping with the noble aims of ending the arms race and preventing the threat of a nuclear world war.

The signing of the SALT II treaty was an exceptionally important event. Questions on ending the arms race are the focus of the meetings taking place this summer between Leonid Brezhnev and the leaders of the socialist countries.

Viktor Israelyan recalled that in May the Committee of the Foreign Affairs Ministers of Warsaw Pact member-states put forward a range of proposals concerning the elimination of the threat of war and a switching over to military detente. He said new measures had also been submitted by the socialist countries at the talks being held in Vienna.

There had virtually not been a single item on the agenda of the Disarmament Committee, Viktor Israelyan went on to stress, for which the Soviet delegation either separately, or in conjunction with other socialist countries, or with other member-states of the commit'ee had not submitted documents which comprised a basis for the discussion of the item. Expressing satisfaction at the fact that on a number of issues "talks had been started and quite good prerequisites for further progress had been created," the USSR representative at the same time stressed that "progress could have been and should have been greater. The Soviet delegation does not consider it warranted that the committee spent a large part of its time discussing various procedural and organizational issues." We regret, Viktor Israelyan said, that because of the position of certain states there was no success in achieving more specific results on certain issues, in particular on the issue of nuclear disarmament.

'SIGNIFICANT DEGREE OF AGREEMENT' AT TEST BAN TALKS

LD061023 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 2 Aug 79 p 3 LD

["Information" report: "Persistently and Consistently"]

[Text] At the Disarmament Committee session in Geneva a report has been heard on the progress of the talks between the USSR, the United States and Britain on the treaty banning nuclear weapons tests in all media and the protocol to it concerning nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes. A significant degree of agreement has now been reached between the three sides taking part in the talks.

The Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist states persistently and consistently oppose the arms race and advocate disarmament. "There is no type of arms," the declaration of the Moscow conference of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee stressed, "which the socialist states represented at the conference would not be prepared to limit or reduce on the basis of strict observance of the principle of nondetriment to any country's security."

SOCIALIST COMMUNITY SUPPORTS DEVELOPING STATES' EMERGENCE

LD091121 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Aug 79 p 1 LD

[Editorial: "Tested by Time"]

[Text] The national democratic forces of Latin America have secured yet another major victory. The Nicaraguan people have overthrown the dictatorial regime of Somoza--the longstanding henchman of American imperialism. A considerable share in this victory can be attributed to the powerful world campaign of solidarity with the Nicaraguans, which prevented overt military intervention by the United States and its satellites in support of Somoza. The events in Nicaragua again clearly demonstrated the general change in the international situation whereby it is becoming more difficult for the imperialist powers and blocs to apply the policy of the "big stick" and shameless plunder. The main reason for these changes in the distribution of forces is the strengthening of the revolutionary alliance between the socialist community countries and the international workers and national liberation movement.

In the course of the confrontation between socialist and imperialist forces, between progress and reaction, the national liberation struggle of the peoples of colonial and and dependent countries unfolded and became one of its main fronts. Just when it was first emerging V.I. Lenin perspicaciously pointed out the exceptionally important role of the awakening of hundreds of millions of oppressed people in Asia and Africa. He put forward the idea of a world anti-imperialist front and substantiated the need for militant unity between the working class and the fighters for liberation from colonial and national oppression.

History has fully confirmed Lenin's prediction of the course of world events. Colonial empires which quite recently declared themselves to be "immovable" and "millennial" have crumbled and many dozens of young independent states have been born and are playing an increasingly significant role in the life of mankind.

The Soviet Union and our Communist Party constantly and consistently implement a Leninist international policy of all-round support for the national liberation movement. The world's first socialist state is its realiable bulwark and loyal ally.

The USSR's role in the struggle against colonial regimes is generally known. On a Soviet initiative the UN General Assembly adopted the declaration on granting independence to colonial countries and peoples. For several decades the Soviet Union has constantly given all-round assistance to patriots fighting against racism and colonialism. Suffice it to recall the principled, internationalist policy of the USSR in support of the peoples of the Near East, Southeast Asia and Africa in the difficult years of severe trials when the imperialist powers, in an effort to preserve their domination, were unleashing bloody colonial wars and carrying out subversive actions against progressive, national democratic regimes.

"Our party," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said at the 25th CPSU Congress, "supports and will continue to support the peoples fighting for their freedom.... We act as our revolutionary conscience and our communist conviction command us to act."

The new, unprecedented mutual relations between the world's first socialist power and the young states that were yesterday's colonies are helping them to resist the imperialist onslaught and successfully resolve the urgent tasks of progressive social development.

The multinational monopolies and imperialist powers are daily encroaching on young states' rights in the economic sphere. Now that this pressure has become particularly acute, solidarity with developing countries and support for their demands for the creation of a just international economic order are of tremendous significance.

More than 1,000 industrial and other national economic projects have been and are being created in Asia, Africa and Latin America with the Soviet Union's assistance. This helps to strengthen the young states' economic independence and helps them overcome the backwardness of centuries. Thus in India 70 percent of oil extraction, 35 percent of steel smelting and 20 percent of its electricity are accounted for by enterprises which arose on the basis of Soviet-Indian cooperation. The total capacity of power stations erected in developing countries to Soviet designs totaled 6.3 gigawatts on 1 January 1979, that of metallurgical plants--7.3 million tons of steel and that of oilfields--62 million tons. These economic and trade ties are mutually advantageous. Deliveries of certain types of raw materials, food products and industrial consumer goods to our country help to satisfy more fully the growing requirements of the national economy and the population.

A great contribution has been made by the Soviet Union and other socialist countries to training specialists in the most diverse spheres of the economy and culture, particularly in forming the first contingents of highly qualified workers for young states. Some 450,000 people have been trained solely at projects erected and operated with the participation of Soviet people. Tens of thousands of young men and women from former colonial and dependent countries have graduated from VUZes, technical schools and vocational and technical colleges in the USSR. This assistance is of great significance for countries in successfully fulfilling their economic and cultural development plans.

The socialist and the young states adopt identical or similar stances in advocating the resolution of today's fundamental problems and in the struggle for lasting peace and irreversible detente. Curbing the arms race and reducing military budgets could liberate colossal resources, some of which, as the Soviet Union proposed in the United Nations, could go toward increasing aid to developing countries. The course of relaxation of tension accords with all peoples' vital interests.

From the beginning of the liberation struggle to the triumphant birth of a new state, from the first stirrings of national industry to the formation of whole sectors of a modern economy in dozens of countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America one can trace the positive influence and assistance of the mighty socialist community--the loyal ally of the national liberation movement. This great alliance has stood the test of durability, it has been tested by time and by history itself.

COMMENTARY SCORES GLOBAL U.S. MILITARY INTERVENTION

LD100136 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 9 Aug 79 LD

[Igor Aleksandrov commentary]

[Text] In recent times there have been quite a few official reports in Washington about plans for armed intervention in other countries. Our observer Igor Aleksandrov comments:

These plans undoubtedly amount to the open revival of the gunboat diplomacy and the policy of world policeman. Fairly recently in the wake of the failure of the Pentagon's adventure in Vietnam, the United States ruled a doctrine according to which, while maintaining military bases in Asia, the United States itself refrains from intervening militarily in the affairs of other states.

Washington hoped to carry out its policy through other states which were supplied with arms and military instructors, but then it was announced that a rapid intervention force was planned to be created for action in other countries, especially those in the Persian Gulf region.

These plans immediately evoked worldwide denounciation. The planned deployment of United States Armed Forces in the Persian Gulf was censured by Saudi Arabia and Jordan whose support, or at least tacit consent, were hoped for in Washington.

The Pentagon's plans were so outright interventionist that they failed to win approval in any Arab state taking care of its sovereignty. The Saudi minister of oil and mineral resources, Ahmed Zaki Yamani, said: It's our policy to do without any military aid in the region.

This denunciation of the Pentagon's designs in other countries is ignored in Washington where plans were officially announced to set up a rapid intervention force, 110,000 men strong. At first, as Washington announced, this expedition corps was meant only for the Persian Gulf region to seize oilfields there and ensure the supply of oil for the United States. But soon a global plan began to shape for pursuing the policy of world policeman. No other than the Defense Secretary Brown made it sufficiently clear. He said the corps is being created for rapid action in any region, not necessarily in the Middle East, but also in the Far East, northeast Asia, and other regions.

Statements of this sort by high-ranking officials indicate that Washington tries to assume the right to decide on the fate of nations in various parts of the world. Not by chance, at the meeting with President Carter in Vienna, Leonid Breshnev said the Soviet Union is much surprised with the lightness the United States declares a sphere of American interests one region or another situated far away from the United States, at the other end of the world.

Of course, American monopolies are interested in plundering the natural resources of the Third World countries in the future and in keeping obedient puppet regimes in power in some of these countries. But the events in Iran and Nicaragua have shown that the time of such regimes is running out, the wind of political changes in the world is impossible to stop. The setting up of a rapid intervention force creates a new destabilizing factor in the international situation. Despite the lesson of Vietnam, the United States again involves itself in a policy dangerous for the cause of peace. The logic of this policy leads to new foreign policy adventures similar to those which in the not too distant past brought so much suffering to the American people. The quick reaction concept, the course to expand the United States military presence in the world, and armed intervention in other countries reflect the pressure which is exerted on Washington's foreign policy by the most reactionary, militarist circles.

Such a policy has nothing in common with the United Nations Charter, with the cause of universal peace, with the interests of all nations, including the American people.

Revival of Gunboat Diplomacy

LD092036 Moscow TASS in English 2015 GMT 9 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Washington, August 9, TASS--The Pentagon further intends to make a wider use of the show of force by the U.S. Navy for blackmail and intimidation of sovereign states, whose regimes do not suit Washington's book. This is seen in particular from the French directive of the Joint Chiefs of Staff Committee, under which the naval command is ordered to stress the right of the United States to free navigation in waters at a distance of up to three miles from the coast of any state.

As the AP agency reports quoting administration sources, the directive of the Joint Chiefs of Staff Committee is based on the instructions of the White House, according to which the USA recognizes only a three-mile territorial waters zone. The directive stresses that the command of the fleets must do everything necessary to ensure a firm exercise of U.S. rights on seas and oceans.

Such a directive means as a matter of fact that U.S. naval ships will be periodically sent to the coasts of sovereign states irrespective of the width of the territorial waters they have established. News analysts evaluate it as a component part of the new strategy in the use of the navy, in which emphasis is laid on "demonstration of the flag."

In conformity with this strategy the targets of the gunboat diplomacy will be above all the oil-rich Middle East countries, Asian and African states playing some or other role in the U.S. military-strategic plans. The Pentagon has recently tested its new strategy by sending the vessels of its 6th Fleet to the Gulf of Sidra near the Libyan coasts.

Pointing to the aims pursued by such a policy, the American Political Research Institute noted in its report that Washington intends to use gunboats for intimidating "self-willed" governments of the Third World countries and for backing the regimes implicitly obeying the instructions of the USA.

U.S. TURNS 'BLIND EYE' TO ISRAELI AGGRESSION

LD092309 Moscow TASS in English 2049 GMT 9 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, August 9, TASS--TASS commentator Sergey Bulantsev writes:

U.S. President Jimmy Carter received on Wednesday the Israeli ambassador to Washington and assured him that the U.S. policy vis-a-vis Israel and PLO had not changed. On the same day a spokesman for the State Department read out at a press conference a statement by U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance categorically declaring that there has been no change in U.S. policy vis-a-vis Israel and that the support of long-standing by the USA for Israel's security and well-being remains firm and unshakeable.

As observers point out, these pronouncements by representatives of the U.S. administration have been an answer to the criticism by Israeli Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan of Washington's administration. Speaking in an interview with the newspaper YEDIOT AHARONOT of August 6, Dayan blamed the United States for pursuing in the Middle East a new policy unfavourable to Israel.

As soon as Dayan expressed his critical remarks, Washington was in a hurry almost to apologise to Israel. The observers link this haste with the approaching presidential elections in the USA, when the Zionist lobby is intensifying its activity, and a candidate to the top position in the state can hardly hope for success if his pronouncements are negatively assessed by the powerful Zionist circles. The assurances of "indestructible friendship" with Israel made by U.S. leaders clearly show whom Washington really supports in the Middle East. Characteristically, the assurances of friendship are coming from Washington precisely at the time when Israel is stepping up its armed provocations against Lebanon using the U.S. weapons supplied to it. In carrying out offensive combat operations against Lebanon with the use of American bombers and artillery, Israel is thus openly violating its agreement with the USA allowing the use of U.S. weapons solely for defence. Even Cyrus Vance has been forced to admit that Israel has "possibly violated" the agreement.

Nevertheless Washington did not find words to condemn Israel. The USA only brought to Tel Aviv's attention its "concern" over the use of American weapons against Lebanon. This stand of Washington, which turns a blind eye to Israel's violation of American laws and in international standards, only encourages Tel Aviv to fresh provocative acts.

U.S. TO INCREASE MILITARY AID TO EGYPT

LD092040 Moscow TASS in English 1956 GMT 9 Aug 79 LD

[Text] New York, August 9, TASS--A U.S. military-diplomatic delegation has left by air today for Cairo, where it will hold talks next week on military aid to Egypt. The point at issue is an intensification of measures by Washington for the speediest modernisation of the armed forces and war industry of the As-Sadat regime.

Such a decision was taken in Washington after Saudi Arabia and some other countries refused to continue financing As-Sadat's purchases of military equipment and materiel in protest against the separate Egyptian-Israeli deal concluded in Camp David with U.S. participation.

An American military mission has already recently visited Cairo, which recommended that the U.S. administration immediately start modernizing Egyptian war industry enterprises. As is seen from U.S. press reports, the intensification of military aid to Egypt stems from Washington's striving to aid As-Sadat in keeping in power in face of broad opposition to him on the part of the Arab countries condemning the separate deal between Cairo and Tel Aviv.

In conformity with the plans of the Pentagon striving to turn the As-Sadat regime and Tel-Aviv into its Middle East policemen, according to some press reports, the United States has already appropriated funds for military aid to Egypt for 1981, which by far exceed allocations for this year.

ANALYST SCORES U.S. PLAN FOR MISSILES IN W. EUROPE

LD091946 Moscow TASS in English 1916 GMT 9 Aug 79 LD

["Dangerous Course"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, August 9, TASS--TASS political analyst Igor Orlov writes: The reports received recently from Washington show ever more clearly that definite U.S. circles are embarking ever more vigorously upon the course of further intensifying the arms race, increasing the military potential of the United States and NATO.

Precisely this is borne out by the desire of the forces linked with the military-industrial complex and the Pentagon to make the Congress increase the military allocations substantially. The proposal is being advanced ever more persistently to deploy several hundred U.S. medium range missiles in Western Europe. Noteworthy is the fact that the leading role in this is ascribed to the Federal Republic of Germany. Linked with the same line of stepping up the arms race and aggravating tensions are the Pentagon's plans to get up the so-called "quick reaction corps" designed to be used in different areas of the globe. According to the magazine FOREIGN AFFAIRS, the Pentagon intends to resort ever more frequently to "muscle flexing" in the areas of the Middle East and the Persian Gulf.

Although all these actions are being covered up by the hullabaloo raised around the non-existent "Soviet menace", it is perfectly obvious that we are witnessing an attempt of definite imperialist circles to tilt in their favour the balance of forces. With this end in view these circles would like on the one hand, to burden the U.S. economy, which is living through difficult days now, with a huge additional "military load", and, on the other, to draw the U.S. NATO partners, primarily the FRG, even more into their dangerous plans. Many analysts arrive at the conclusion that the implementation of the plans in question is fraught with very grave consequences for the FRG, because the latter may in the final count become a kind of "nuclear hostage", but not of the Soviet Union, as ill-informed people are being made to believe, but of NATO and the United States.

The press points not without alarm to the fact that the essentially obstructionist stand of the Western states at the Vienna negotiations on the mutual reduction of armed forces in central Europe is dictated by the selfsame desire to increase the nuclear missile potential of the United States and NATO in Western Europe. And this is perfectly true. It is obvious that if the Vienna negotiations were to make progress (and there is every objective prerequisite for this), this would interfere with plans of building up a nuclear-missile potential in Western Europe hatched in Washington and some West European capitals.

It is indicative that the dangerous plans, linked with the course of whipping up the arms race, are being "promoted" and advertised in the course of the discussion of the SALT II agreement in the U.S. Senate. Attempts to use these discussions for purposes that are diametrically opposite to those pursued by the strategic arms limitation treaty, are condemned sharply by the public circles, in the United States included. According to the Washington POST, many Washington leaders urge that "The SALT II agreement should not be allowed to serve as a pretext for even more far-reaching arms production programmes". Not so long ago twelve senators addressed a special letter to the U.S. President expressing alarm in connection with the attempts of certain political leaders to secure bigger military allocations under cover of the SALT II agreement. These anxieties, without doubt, are shared by all those who are aware of the importance and urgency of the task of curbing the arms race.

CARTER-GENSCHER TALKS FOCUS ON NATO NUCLEAR FORCES

LD100158 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1930 GMT 9 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Washington--Talks were held in the White House today between U.S. President Jimmy Carter and Hans-Dietrich Genscher, deputy Federal chancellor and minister of foreign affairs of the FRG, who has arrived here on an official visit. The sides discussed a wide range of issues including NATO, East-West relations and current international problems. Considerable attention was paid to the new Soviet-American SALT II treaty on limiting strategic offensive arms.

However, as U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, who is taking part in the talks, told representatives of the press, the sides laid the main emphasis on questions relating to a further buildup of the military might of the NATO bloc. According to him, this is precisely the purpose of the meeting. In particular, Secretary of State Vance noted that consideration has been given to "key matters of enormous importance to both countries," including "the program for the modernization of NATO's nuclear forces and possible initiatives for controlling armaments in this field." The secretary of state testified to the fact that the modernization program will affect all types of armaments, which it is proposed to deploy, particularly cruise missiles and modified Pershing nuclear missiles with an increased range.

American observers point out that the administration intends to use Genscher's visit to step up its campaign of pressure on the FRG in favor of Bonn adopting the new American plan for increasing NATO's nuclear potential. The Pentagon intends to deploy an additional 600 medium-range missiles in the FRG, Belgium and the Netherlands. According to the New York TIMES, the political leaders of these states are not showing much enthusiasm regarding the American program, fearing wide opposition from the public.

Observers are of the opinion that the fate of the entire Pentagon plan depends to a great extent on the FRG stand. It is reported that the talks between the West German minister and Z. Brzezinski, U.S. presidential adviser for national security affairs, Defense Secretary H. Brown and Secretary of State C. Vance will be devoted to these questions.

IZVESTIYA NOTES U.S. REPORT ON CHILEAN TERRORISTS

LD100949 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian on 8 August 1979, Morning Edition carries on page 5 a 1,300-word Washington dispatch by IZVESTIYA correspondent M. Sturua, entitled "Operation 'Condor'", in which he describes the activities of a secret terrorist organization with headquarters in Chile. Sturua bases his information about this organization which, reportedly, operates against leftwing figures and organizations, a "top secret" U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee report recently leaked to the press. Sturua concludes: "What a pity it is that the United States which proclaims far and wide its steps in defense of human rights in the socialist countries where they are not being violated keeps under a 'top secret' stamp information about countries where these rights are trampled in the dirt and drowned in blood."

PRC DEVELOPING TIES WITH ISRAEL, EGYPT

LD092007 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1700 GMT 9 Aug 79 LD

["Window on the Arab World" program: unattributed commentary]

[Text] The Egyptian regime has received the first batch of war planes from China. The Cairo magazine AKHIR SA'AH has reported that Beijing will initially supply Egypt with 50 aircraft. Some reports say that the Chinese leadership is seeking to push Egypt into adopting further anti-Arab steps by other means as well. This is not surprising. Beijing's growing support for As-Sadat's regime, which is condemned by the Arab world, is an indivisible part of the current Chinese policy.

China's efforts to develop relations with the imperialists in the United States are well known. In light of this, it is only logical for the Chinese leadership to seek the establishment of relations with the allies of the United States as well, headed in the Middle East by the Israeli aggressor, with whom Beijing has developed various kinds of relations, and also with Cairo, whose policy Beijing supports.

Informed political observers describe such contacts as practical steps for the establishment of official relations between Beijing and Tel Aviv. The Chinese strategists consider this very likely, since Egypt, which is the victim of Israeli aggression, is rushing to normalize its relations with Tel Aviv. Egyptian and Israeli leaders have become sincere old friends. Beijing has no objection to following suit, particularly since one of the objectives of the current Chinese leadership is to win the approval of the U.S. leadership. Beijing feels all measures leading to such a result are acceptable.

PODKLYUCHNIKOV HITS PRC PROPAGANDA BROADCASTS TO KAMPUCHEA

LD091509 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Aug 79 p 5 LD

[M. Podklyuchnikov rejoinder: "Dirty Game"]

[Text] The Pol Pot regime has long been nonexistent and the remains of its gangs which received Chinese aid have been eliminated. But still heard over the radio is a certain voice, which asserts that he speaks on behalf of "Democratic Kampuchea", i.e. the self-same Pol Pot regime. But who, however, does not know that the radio is broadcast from China's territory. It has special tasks. In the interests of Beijing's policy it is trying to hamper the normalization of the situation in Indochina and poison the international atmosphere.

The latest "achievement" of the notorious transmitter is a statement by the nonexistent "Foreign Ministry" of nonexistent "Democratic Kampuchea" concerning the coming conference of nonalined countries in Havana. A lot of assertions are made in the statement! If one is to believe the Chinese voice speaking in the Khmer language, then it is the Pol Pot men who are the most consistent champions of the nonalinement movement and even of the UN Charter (the butchers, as they are, who exterminated their own people!)

The essence of the "statement" is clear. Beijing is making an attempt to advance its puppets further in the international arena in order to bar real representatives of the Khmer people, who, at long last, have gained freedom and independence, from participating in international affairs.

This is not just mystification in the air. This is a dirty game. But nothing will come of it.

GOVERNMENT RALLY HEID IN KABUL, CAPTURED REBELS TESTIFY

ID091736 Moscow in English to South And Southeast Asia 1400 GMT 9 Aug 79 ID

[Unnamed Kabul correspondent report]

[Text] The Afghan capital lives its usual busy life with offices and [words indistinct] new houses are going up in the working class district. But several days ago a group of counterrevolutionaries tried to incite disturbances in Kabul. Their attack was quickly rebuffed. Supported by Kabul residents, the security force (?snuffed) the band of mutineers. The population of Kabul has voiced its indignation with the attempt of the counterrevolutionary elements to hamper the country's advance along the road of social progress. Speakers at rallies being held in support of the revolutionary government stress that the counterrevolutionaries are being stirred up from the outside. Builder (Mohammad Mansur) told a rally in Kabul that the counterrevolutionary elements received support from certain neighboring countries. Large consignments of American and Chinese made arms and ammunition were taken away from the rebels who broke into the capital and were later routed. Samples of those arms were shown to correspondents accredited in Kabul. Some of the rebels were arrested. Among those arrested were some former feudals and landowners who had fled Afghanistan and also persons of Pakistani origin. Two of them gave evidence in front of a group of correspondents. (Abdul Karim) comes from the Pakistan village of (Bandi). When he was being recruited to the gang he and all the rest were told that the Afghans had become infidels and that a holy war should be waged against them, but we can now see for ourselves.

(Abdul Karim) said that old traditions are respected in Afghanistan, and that believers are granted freedom of worship. Another detainee, (Fazil Shah), who surrendered to the authorities said he was trained in handling arms at a camp on Pakistani territory. (Fazil Shah) comes from the Pakistani town of [name indistinct]. At the camp he was ordered to penetrate into Afghanistan. He was told that an armed uprising against the existing regime was due to begin in Afghanistan (?5th or ?6th) August. The camp authorities assured (Fazil Shah) and other members of the gang that there were people in Afghanistan who would support them. Now we can see, (Fazil Shah) said, that all this was a pack of lies. The Afghan people are giving their full backing to the present government, the Afghan authorities respect religion and do all they can to better the position of the people.

AFGHAN DEFENSE COMMITTEES REBUFFING COUNTERREVOLUTIONARIES

ID100553 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0400 GMT 10 Aug 79 ID

[From the central press review]

[Text] Mass meetings are taking place in the towns and villages of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan supporting the actions of the republic's government, thanks to whose decisive measures, with the active assistance of the population, a rebellion by counterrevolutionary elements was put down in Kabul. The armed forays of the counterrevolution are being undertaken with the aim of preventing the development of Afghan society along the road of progress, writes Leonid Mironov in the PRAVDA commentator's column. Afghanistan's revolutionary authorities have declared merciless war against the feudal-clerical counterrevolution. Committees for the defense of the revolution have been formed in the majority of the population centers.

Thousands more patriots now are joining them. Arms in hand, the members of the committees are mounting a round-the-clock guard on towns and villages, and are giving a rebuff to the forays of counterrevolutionary mercenaries.

PAKISTAN STUDENTS, BALUCHIS SCORE ANTI-AFGHAN CAMPAIGN

LD091501 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Aug 79 p 5 LD

[Correspondent V. Baykov report: "No to Interference"]

[Text] Islamabad, 7 August--Progressive circles of the Pakistani public are coming out in support of the Afghan revolution. In recent days a whole series of prominent public figures and politicians and mass organizations have sharply condemned the policy of provocations and interference being implemented by imperialist forces against Afghanistan.

"We resolutely protest the dirty intrigues which the forces of imperialism and local reaction are carrying out against the Afghan revolution," says a resolution adopted by the Pakistan Federal Union of Students. The student population of Pakistan, it goes on to stress, will do everything to prevent the implementation of the aims of imperialism. Similar statements have been issued by the socialist and national progressive parties.

(B. Bizendzho) and (Z. Mengal), prominent politicians in Baluchistan Province, have demanded an end to the use of Pakistani territory for subversion against Afghanistan and to the slanderous anti-Afghan campaign being waged by the rightwing press.

PROVOCATIONS BY MIZO SEPARATISTS IN INDIA REPORTED

LD091740 Moscow TASS in English 1646 GMT 9 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Delhi, August 9, TASS--Provocations of armed separatists are continuing in the north-eastern areas of India. As reported by the UNI agency, rebel gangs raided on the night of August 8-9 a jail located 16 kilometres to the south of Aizawli, the chief administrative centre of the united territory of Mizoram, for the purpose of releasing terrorists belonging to the so-called "National Mizo Front." The prison guards opened fire. The bandits had to flee before they could carry out their designs.

The agency reports that in the evening of August 8 a group of rebels from the Mizo tribe, numbering about 40 men, opened fire at a police station in the town of Amarpur, the state of Tripura. The exchange of fire between them and the policemen continued for more than one hour. Terrorists also launched an armed attack on the town market. As a result of this one man was killed and several shops were robbed.

The government of Mizoram condemned strongly the subversive activities of the rebels. The chief minister of this united territory in India, T. Saito, said that the bandits were assassinating brutally innocent civilians. They are endeavouring to cut the main transport routes of Mizoram and to cause, thereby, a shortage of prime necessity goods.

As repeatedly pointed out by the Indian press, Beijing is behind the separatist Mizo and Naga movements, which are endeavouring to split Mizoram and Nagaland away from India. Beijing supplies the bandits with arms and renders them various aid.

KAPITONOV, YEPISHEV MEET WITH VIETNAMESE ARMY DELEGATION

LD101331 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Aug 79 p 4 LD

[TASS report: "In a Cordial Atmosphere"]

[Text] On 8 August I.V. Kapitonov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, received Col Gen Chu Huy Man, member of the Politburo of the Vietnam Communist Party [VCP] Central Committee and chief of the Vietnamese People's Army [VPA] Main Political Directorate, who is in the Soviet Union at the head of a VPA political workers delegation. There was an exchange of views on a number of party work questions. Army General A.A. Yepishev, member of the CPSU Central Committee and chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate, and N.I. Savinkin, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee and CPSU Central Committee section chief, participated in the conversation which took place in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

The meeting was attended by Maj Gen Dang Vun Hiep, candidate member of the VCP Central Committee, SRV deputy minister of national defense and deputy chief of the VPA Main Political Directorate, and also by Ta Huu Kanh, charge d'affaires ad interim in the USSR.

HANOI PAPER DENIES PRC CLAIM OF KAMPUCHEA COLONIZATION

LD091335 Moscow TASS in English 1327 GMT 9 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Hanoi, August 9, TASS--The newspaper QUANG DOI NHAN DAN has turned down Beijing's absurd fabrications that Vietnam allegedly colonizes Kampuchea, settling Vietnamese in that country. Citing XINHUA reports to this effect, the newspaper stresses that to make the story "more convincing" the Chinese news agency refers to the radio station "the Voice of Democratic Kampuchea". It is a common knowledge, the newspaper writes, that that radio station, in the south of China, is actually the voice of Beijing. The radio station has recently reported that "about 200,000 Vietnamese settled in Kampuchea in six months".

Why did Beijing need that? The People's Revolutionary Council of Kampuchea is going to stage a trial of the regime of Pol Pot-Ieng Sary--the flunkies of China--to denounce them for the crimes of genocide, committed over four years of their rule. Naturally, in the course of the trial their masters also will inevitably find themselves in the dock. Trying to shirk responsibility, which they bear as the main culprits of that most terrible tragedy of the century, stresses QUANG DOI NHAN DAN, the Beijing expansionists seek to divert the attention of the world public, levelling absurd accusations against Vietnam.

The annihilation of three millions of Kampucheans, the destruction of the social structure of that country and many other crimes of the Pol Pot butchers shall not be put out of the memory of the Khmers and other peoples of the world, the more so by the XINGHUA's fabrications, the newspaper writes.

PRC CONTINUES 'ARMED PROVOCATIONS' ON SRV BORDER

LD091854 Moscow TASS in English 1720 GMT 9 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Hanoi, August 9, TASS--More than a hundred armed provocations have been engineered by the Chinese side over the past month all along the Vietnamese border line from Quang Ninh to Lai Tiau.

Among them were many big armed attacks, which involved casualties among Vietnamese civilians and considerable damage.

It must be pointed out, writes the newspaper QUAN DOI NANH DAN, that these provocations are staged ever more often and their scale is growing. While evading a discussion of the Vietnamese proposal that the agreement be reached to end armed actions in the border areas, the Chinese side is building up tensions on the border. At the same time, the Beijing leaders are repeating their threats to "punish Vietnam" and "teach Vietnam a second lesson."

The escalation of the armed provocations coincides with the show of force by the U.S. Seventh Fleet near Vietnam's shores.

It is quite obvious, the newspaper stresses, that the Beijing reactionaries have struck collusion with the U.S. imperialists in stepping up their actions hostile to Vietnam. It is precisely Beijing which is responsible for the explosive situation on the Vietnamese-Chinese border threatening peace and security in Southeast Asia.

TASS REPORTS ECONOMIC SITUATION IN AUSTRALIA

LD092150 Moscow TASS in English 1638 GMT 9 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Canberra, August 9, TASS--The results of the public opinion poll held by private organisations indicate a sharp decline in the prestige of Australian Prime Minister M. Fraser and the policy pursued by his cabinet. Only less than a third of the pollees expressed support for him, although only last year support was expressed by more than 50 percent of the pollees. The results of the recent elections in three states were also uncomforting for the ruling Liberal-Agrarian coalition, which is completing only its second year in office. And if new elections were held in the country, the government of M. Fraser would be no longer in office, said the influential London newspaper FINANCIAL TIMES.

In spite of the election pledges in 1977 to end inflation, to lower the level of unemployment and reduce taxes, the government is continuing its anti-popular course reflecting the interests of big business. Unemployment is as before growing in the country, inflation is soaring and taxes increasing.

According to the latest official date, there are more than 420 thousand unemployed in Australia, i.e. 6.5 per cent of the gainfully employed population. The inflation rate in the first quarter of the current year was 8.2 per cent, and taxes on the population grew 2.6 per cent over the last fiscal year.

The working people's Australia is engaged in a determined struggle against the onset of the monopolies on the living standards of the people. The whole country has been swept by a wave of strikes, in the course of which the working people demanded an improvement of conditions of labour, a rise in the pay and an end to unlawful sackings.

The Fraser government has stained itself in the international arena by supporting Britain's position, which came out at the Commonwealth summit conference in Lusaka with a plan of recognition of the puppet Muzorewa regime in Rhodesia, opposition to which has been expressed by most of the African peoples, as well as opponents of racialism and apartheid in other continents.

ARTICLE BY PZPR'S KRUCZEK ON POLISH TRADE UNIONS

LD100831 Moscow TRUD in Russian 22 Jul 79 p 3 LD

[Article by Wladyslaw Kruczek, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Central Council of Polish Trade Unions [CRZZ]: "The Inspiration of Creators"]

[Excerpts] At every stage of socioeconomic development Poland's trade unions, guided by the PZPR's program directives, have carried out organizational and educational work within labor collectives. It was from this that the program formula for trade union work--on the interdependence and unity of production, everyday life and socialist education, as well as on the inseparability of the working people's rights and obligations--sprung and proved its viability. This principle will continue to be the foundation of the trade unions' work during the period of the building of an advanced socialist society.

Trade unions' position in society, as well as our active role as regards state links, flows from the life-proven principles of a socialist system and from the very essence of Marxist-Leninist ideology.

As the functioning of enterprises becomes more complicated from the economic and organizational standpoint trade unions' social and political role in the solution of enterprises' social and production problems increases and becomes increasingly crucial. We therefore attach particular importance to creative cooperation between a factory and plant local committee and the administrations of enterprises and establishments; between voivodship trade union councils and local organs of state power; between trade union central committees and ministries, and between the CRZZ and the Polish Government. Many years' experience testifies that the direct cooperation between the CRZZ and the government has resulted in the solution of many major problems facing the working people, sectors of industry and social groups. We will continue to strengthen and deepen this cooperation. We also plan to expand the sphere of cooperation between ourselves and public organizations.

The trade union movement's increasing role is acknowledged in the Constitution of the Polish People's Republic. We see this as recognition of trade union efforts to achieve the goals outlined by the socioeconomic development strategy. At the same time this fact is a reflection of the hopes that the forms and methods of trade union activity will constantly improve.

The PZPR Central Committee Politburo decision (April 1973) "On the Tasks of Trade Unions in Developing Socialist Construction" gave an important boost to activating the whole of the trade union movement.

The trade unions have grown stronger politically. Our aktiv has attained a high degree of maturity. We now operate more systematically and effectively. We have elaborated more successful forms of cooperation with the state and economic administration. We are playing an increasing part in strengthening the socialist state and improving its work and in extending socialist democracy in order that the working people may live and work under conditions of order and justice, increasing prosperity and high culture.

The structure of our trade union organs has been brought into line with the state's new administrative division, with the changes in the system of planning and running the national economy and with the principles governing the functioning of large economic organizations. The effectiveness of trade union control has been increased considerably, especially in such important areas as labor safety, law and order, and factory-plant, social and housing policy. In the diverse complex of trade union affairs the role of the social aktiv and the influence of the working people's views on the work of trade union organs and links have increased considerably.

The trade unions have an active part to play in the enterprising preparation of decisions aimed at improving workers' protection in law. The most important result achieved in this sphere is the code of labor laws drafted at our initiative and with our participation, which is of great importance as an instrument for protecting the working people's interests.

The seventies have been marked by a particularly rapid growth in our motherland's economic strength and by the solution of many contemporary, social problems. The people's living standard rose and Poland's prestige in the world increased. New development prospects opened up, based on an increased and modernized productive potential and an unprecedented rise in national income and labor productivity. Considerable activation of party and state social policy aimed chiefly at steadily improving the conditions of the population's social and everyday lives has also been a feature of this decade. Trade union participation in establishing and implementing that policy is a key responsibility. We accord the family, children and mothers special concern and are concentrating our efforts on creating conditions which do the maximum possible to help improve the well-being of this basic social group.

Since its liberation by the Soviet Army 35 years ago every stage in the course of the development of People's Poland has invariably been bound up with the USSR's friendship, help and example--the fundamental sources of our triumphs. The working people of our country know that the dynamic progress in expanding and modernizing the economy and in the solution of social problems is considerably facilitated by the fact that Poland can count on the community of socialist states, the CEMA countries' deepening and expanding integration and, above all, on the cooperation with the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

Our ties with Soviet trade unions, among whom we find support, help and understanding for our aspirations and of whose experience we make extensive use in our day-to-day work, are cordial, friendly and invariably close. These contacts are increasingly taking the form of direct exchanges of work teams organized between individual enterprises, and of friendship trains, tourist groups and amateur artistic groups. Never before have there been so many opportunities to get to know one another better.

The agreement on further developing cooperation between the AUCCTU and the CRZZ opens up broad horizons before our trade unions.

It is on the basis of such contacts that the fraternity cemented by the blood shed by Soviet and Polish soldiers during the joint struggle against the enemy is flourishing.

In the international arena, in the WFTU and in broader forums we--together with Soviet trade unions--put forward various initiatives which help to achieve mutual understanding between peoples and to deepen class solidarity and united trade union action in the spirit of the principles of the final act of the European Conference on Security and Cooperation.

It was, therefore, with great satisfaction and gratitude that we welcomed the signing of the agreement on the limitation of strategic offensive arms which was made possible thanks to the USSR's consistent and persistent peace policy and to the tremendous personal creative contribution made by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

The 35th anniversary of People's Poland is an important milestone in our country's advance along the road of building a new society.

POLISH DEPUTY PREMIER DESCRIBES USSR-POLISH TRADE

LD100915 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 22 Jul 79 p 3 LD

[Article by Tadeusz Wrzasczyk, candidate member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo, deputy chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers and chairman of the Planning Commission of the Polish Council of Ministers under the rubric "People's Poland is 35 Years Old": Following the Path of Friendship"]

[Excerpt] As was pointed out at the 13th Plenum of the PZPR Central Committee last December, the population's working and living conditions have improved considerably. Over the years wages and appropriations for the population's needs and incomes have risen rapidly. The increase in the working people's income has been accompanied by rapid development in the sphere of commerce and in the provision of consumer services. All this is a vindication of the correctness of our party's strategy.

Poland's ties with the Motherland of October play an important part in its development. Supplies of Soviet-made machinery and equipment enabled us to create a modern heavy industry and energy, machine-building and other industrial swctors. Suffice it to say that the Soviet Union has fully equipped more than 100 industrial installations in Poland. Around 200 enterprises have been rebuilt and fitted with Soviet-made equipment.

In the midfifties a new era in Polish metallurgy was opened by the V.I. Lenin combine, which was built with the assistance of the USSR. And today the Katowice metallurgical combine has become a symbol of Polish-Soviet friendship. When the construction of its second stage is complete it will produce nine million tons of steel a year--approximately 35 percent of the country's total production.

Mention must also be made of the assistance from the USSR in establishing a Polish chemical industry, which is of enormous importance to the development of the country's national economy. Poland's largest petrochemical combine, in Plock, which is equipped with high-capacity installations, refines approximately 13 million tons of oil a year. It receives the raw material from the Soviet Union via the Druzhba pipeline. The 100 million ton of Soviet oil was recently received here.

Cooperation is also developing fruitfully between the two countries in the field of power-engineering construction. The Turow, Patnour and Jaworzno and other big thermal power plants were built with assistance from the USSR. In December Poland's first "five hundred thousander" unit was commissioned at the Kozience power station, where there are eight 200,000-kilowatt power units in operation. The turbine and generator for it were made by Leningrad machine builders. Work is in progress on the preparations for the building of Poland's first nuclear power station, which will also be equipped by the Soviet Union.

As a result of the rapid development of Polish industry Poland is now a worthy trading partner of the Soviet Union. Poland's shipbuilding industry, which right from the start was oriented toward cooperation with the USSR, now ranks among the world's leaders. Some 700 different vessels have been supplied to the Soviet Union over the years.

Thanks to long-term Soviet orders Poland has become a major producer and exporter of construction and road-building machinery, railroad cars, equipment for sugar refineries and for plants producing sulfuric acid, and of wood-fiber and wood-chip sheets. Poland has also supplied complete sets of industrial equipment to more than 200 industrial installations in the USSR.

The fruitful development of Polish-Soviet cooperation is reflected in the steady growth of trade ties. The agreement on trade and payments between the two countries for 1976-1980 made provision for the volume of reciprocal trade to increase to R28 billion. This is approximately 70 percent higher than in the previous 5 years.

Deliveries of fuel and raw and other materials play an important part in the structure of the trade between our countries. The increase in the scale of trade in fuel and raw materials entailed building a broad-gage railroad from the Soviet city of Vladimir-Volynskiy to Katowice. The main line will make it possible for ore from the USSR to be delivered to the combine and for coal and sulfur to travel the other way without transshipment at the border.

The improvement of the structure of reciprocal deliveries is a major feature of current ties. Thus, the proportion of machinery and equipment in the overall trade volume will exceed 50 percent by the end of the 5-year plan. The delivery of articles produced on the basis of production specialization and coproduction agreements has been increasing particularly rapidly--almost tripling. For many years now a large proportion of Soviet construction and transportation vehicles has been fitted with Polish-made transmissions and Soviet machine tools have been using Polish-made electromagnetic couplings. The USSR is supplied with the brake system for Kamaz trucks, which are in turn exported to Poland.

Cooperation is developing in the production of high-powdered self-propelled cranes and equipment for nuclear power stations. The Polish aircraft industry has become a supplier of a number of articles and components for the production of the Soviet IL-86 airbus. There are also plans for collaborating on the production of the AN-28 passenger airplane in Poland. There are plans for extensive cooperation between specialists from both countries in developing and producing 150-horsepower tractors and metallurgical and chemical equipment.

Talks between the leaders of the fraternal parties are extremely important for the entire range of Polish-Soviet relations and for the development of cooperation within the framework of the socialist community. In accordance with the accords reached at the meetings between E. Gierek, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, and L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, a long-term program of production specialization and coproduction between the two countries is being drafted.

Poland is active in the implementation of the CEMA countries' coordinated plan for multilateral integration measures for 1976-1980. Polish construction workers have worked successfully on the laying of the Soyuz gas pipeline.

Some 2.8 billion cubic meters of gas a year will reach Poland via this pipeline. Other collaborative installations include the Ust-Ilimsk pulp plant, the Kiyembayevskiy asbestos mining and enriching combine, enterprises engaged in the production of ferriferous raw materials and ferroalloys and the Polotsk-Birzhay-Mosheykyay oil pipeline, all of which are being built on the territory of the USSR.

Along with the other CEMA countries Poland has taken an active part in drawing up long-term targeted programs for cooperation in the most important sectors of physical production for the period through 1990. Their implementation will bring about a further increase in the economic might of the socialist community countries.

RCP DELEGATION STUDIES SOVIET OIL, GAS INDUSTRY

LD091241 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Aug 79 p 4 LD

[TASS Report: "Interparty Ties"]

[Text] In accordance with the plan for CPSU-RCP interparty ties, an RCP party workers delegation headed by I. Circei, member of the RCP Central Committee and first secretary of Prahova County RCP Committee, was in the Soviet Union 30 July through 7 August. It familiarized itself with the CPSU's experience in leading the development of scentific research and the introduction of new technology in the sphere of the oil and gas industry.

The guests had meetings and talks at the CPSU Central Committee Heavy Industry Section, the Bashkirskiy Obkom and the Neftekamsk Gorkom, the Ministry of Petroleum Industry and the Ministry of Gas Industry, and visited a number of enterprises and scientific research institutes.

The delegation was received by K.V. Rusakov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and had a friendly talk with him, with the participation of I.P. Yastrebov, member of the CPSU Central Auditing Commission and first deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Heavy Industry Section, and G. Badrus, Romanian ambassador to the USSR.

WEST EUROPE SHOULD CURE ITSELF OF 'STRATEGIC SCHIZOPHRENIA'

LD091114 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0920 GMT 9 Aug 79 LD

["The Unlucky Trumpeter"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow--SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA publishes an article by Nilolay Portugalov entitled "The Unlucky Trumpeter" on the military doctrines of the United States of America and NATO. It says:

He has aged considerably and looks quite peaceful. Retired American Gen Maxwell Taylor is still considered to be "one of the best strategic heads in the United States." He is even now busy at his favorite occupation--working out new strategic formulas "adapted to the changed situation," at the behest of the military-industrial complex, of which Taylor himself is an integral part.

As long ago as the late fifties Taylor, who was then chairman of the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff, worked out theses which became the basis of the so-called "flexible response strategy," which NATO applies even present day. He set out these theses most fully in his well-publicized book, "The Uncertain Trumpet."

The stable global balance between the Soviet Union and the United States of America was still some way off in the late fifties and early sixties--the Americans and NATO had an overwhelming strategic nuclear potential. Taylor, in "the Uncertain Trumpet," based his calculations on this fact. Since the retirement of the father of the doctrine of "flexible response" from active service, his child has grown and changed its looks. The various "models of escalation," right up to preventive nuclear strikes at a tactical level, drafted by all the successive Pentagon chiefs from McNamara to Schlesinger and by the chain of American commanders-in-chief of NATO Allied Armed Forces in Europe from Norstad to Haig are well enough known. But in its original form the "flexible response" amounted to to the following formula: to intensify in every way NATO's conventional and nuclear potential in Europe. NATO's nuclear potential in Europe has grown continually for almost 12 years, to the constant accompaniment of endless variations on the theme of the "Soviet military threat." As a result, about 7,000 tactical nuclear weapons units are deployed in the FRG alone. NATO's systems of forward bases on the continent (such, in particular, as nuclear bombers, U.S. submarines with Polaris missiles, and systems allocated to NATO which it is the fashion today to call "Eurostrategic") have become a serious threat to the Soviet Union's security. Moreover, the national nuclear potential of Britain and France, "Eurostrategic" by their very nature, are included in NATO's assets.

But even this seemed too little for the Pentagon; additional projects arose one after the other in the sixties.

Everything began to change at the turn of the seventies when the global balance between the great powers became an indubitable fact, opening up the way to talks on the limitation of strategic arms. Embarking upon them, the Soviet Union, for which a reduction in the levels of confrontation [protivostoyaniye] with equal security is the point of military detente, proposed to Washington that the NATO forward basing systems and similar Warsaw Pact systems be included in the agenda of the SALT negotiations. The Americans replied with a categorical refusal: They saw in their regional nuclear superiority a lever capable of overturning the global parity which had come about. And then the Soviet Union was forced to reply to the action with counteraction and strengthen the medium-range systems in its defense potential.

When you read today the innumerable articles in the Western press on the "regional superiority" of the Soviet Union in Europe based on the "Eurostrategic class" systems, which NATO, so they say, is unable to counter with anything equivalent, you do not know which to be more amazed at--the hypocrisy of the propagandists or their ability to drum the most impudent lies into the heads of average people in the West. They do not recall either that in order to preserve the balance which had come about and to advance on the path of military detente, the Soviet Union even went along with the well-known nonequivalence of the SALT II treaty.

It cannot be said that West European politicans--at least, the most farsighted--are not worried by the unceremonious way in which the Americans are turning them into their nuclear hostages, essentially not giving them the slightest opportunity of survival in the event of a conflict. This is being written about more frequently now; the Soviet proposals on military detente on the continent are being studied with interest. But nevertheless U.S. influence, realized through NATO and through Atlantic cadres in the military, political, intelligence and propaganda apparatuses of West Europe, remains the determining one. What does this lead to? It leads, for instance, to governments not daring publically to doubt the expediency of the deployment of cruise and other medium-range missiles in the FRG and other West European countries. This plan is to be adopted finally at the forthcoming NATO winter session. At the will of the Pentagon and the NATO leadership, the Vienna negotiations on mutual limitation of armed forces and arms in central Europe were blockaded on farfetched pretexts.

All this is very strange, particularly, since together with the energy crisis, ever increasing significance for the development of events in the world arena is being garnered by another factor, which threatens to draw West Europe into a dangerous whirlpool of events. Being incapable of even making any reduction in its wasteful consumption of imported oil or of restraining the transnational oil companies (which are themselves mainly American) from artifically forcing up prices and organizing an illusory shortage of fuel, the United States now proclaims the Near East to be not merely a zone of special interest, but also a region where it has the right to use force at any time. The Bourbons of the American military-industrial complex have forgotten nothing and learned nothing. In ascribing the collapse of rotten regimes, such as the Iranian monarchy, to "the wiles of Moscow," they are now claiming the right to set the Near East to rights in their own favor by armed intervention. It is clear even to a person removed from politics that the notorious "quick-response" corps being set up in the United States and the rapid buildup of the American military presence in the Indian Ocean--all this (and one may be sure that this is not all) is a very tricky matter.

The West European NATO countries have ended up in a tight corner. The United States has tried before to extend NATO beyond the North Atlantic and to turn the alliance into a tool of its policy not only in Europe but also in other parts of the world, but to date the European NATO members have managed in one way or another to avoid this. Now they are being literally pushed head on into the powderkeg of the Near East. Can one really imagine the landing and operations of U.S. "quick-response" units anywhere in the Near East without the use of military bases, airfields, roads and pipelines in Western Europe, with all the ensuing consequences for Europeans? It is a question not of an invented "Soviet threat," but of a most real threat from the United States! This seems to be understood in political circles of the European NATO countries. There talk can be heard of oil wars threatening the world (there is no way to attribute them to the "Soviet military threat"); they appeal to the Americans to think again. But things go no further than useless exhortations.

The time has now come to return to Maxwell Taylor. His latest work consists of notes on questions of strategy, compiled on the order of the "American Enterprise Institute," an American research corporation. This would seem to be the first full draft of a new strategic conception now in the process of becoming established. It is possible that future historians will not consider that the indestructible strategist succeeded in his old age in conceiving a new offspring, as yet unchristened. It is possible that in their search for its paternity, they will find some other parent, somewhat younger--maybe the same Haig--in the end. But the old man is no fool either! One way or another, he has laid out quite precisely in his notes the basic theses of a new strategic concept developing in the womb of the American military-industrial complex. If one makes a slight alteration to the title of Taylor's well-known book, these notes could be entitled "the infuriated trumpet."

What are the retired general's basic contentions? The U.S. land-based intercontinental missiles are not needed--they are too vulnerable. The focal point in strategic intimidation should be moved to missile-armed submarines of the Trident type and bombers carrying cruise missiles. This makes the concept of parity with the Soviet Union pointless, for "it would give the United States the possibility of inflicting fatal losses on the Russians at any time and in any circumstances" (at any time--perhaps as a first strike?).

The primary task of the Western system of alliances, according to (?Taylor), becomes "not allowing the Russians to establish control over the oil deposits of the Near East, which would be equivalent to defeat for the West." The United States takes this task upon itself with the support of the European NATO members. To this end, (?Taylor) proposes the use of a "quick-response corps" comprising four divisions capable of "conducting military operations for two months" autonomously. (If the battle is prolonged, operations will be conducted not autonomously, but depending on NATO's European sphere.)

Regarding NATO's European sphere itself, Taylor here asserts, it is necessary to strengthen to the limit the "ability of the alliance to deal lethal strikes." For that it is essential to "equip NATO's military formations in Europe with all the latest systems of conventional and nuclear weapons in the shortest time." Included among these systems are primarily the cruise and other medium-range missiles and, of course, the neutron weapon.

And this, in fact, is the essence of it all. The end is lost in senile mutterings about the "aggressive, armed-to-the-teeth Soviet Union" and so on.

That the note is simply the fruit of the leisure of a retired strategist is not the point. Taylor has summarized what is tirelessly being reiterated in innumerable speeches, articles and interviews by leading American military leaders. Haig said the same, and so did Rogers, who has just replaced him.

One does not need much imagination to picture what this new strategy promises Western Europe.

All those specters roaming through the labyrinths of the concept of "flexible reaction" and striking fear into the hearts of the Western European politicians are taking on flesh and blood. Fenced in by a palisade of U.S. cruise and other medium-range missiles, intended for preventive application, the West European NATO countries must become a substitute nuclear target in the event of a global conflict provoked by the Americans. The horror of the situation for the West European NATO countries is that, in planning a new attempt to alter the balance of forces to their own advantage, the Americans are intending to do this in Europe, at Europe's expense, to the detriment of Europe's security.

But even in the event of a variation more "tolerable" for Western Europe, namely, a long drawn-out conflict between the United States and the Arab oil-producing countries (clearly, any U.S. occupation of the countries of this region would be only the start of the conflict, just as it was in Vietnam), the European countries would have to become the "ammunition carriers," and would at the very least be deprived of Arab oil, without which they, in contrast to the United States, cannot live.

Some of the more far-sighted Western experts introduced earlier in connection with the concept of "flexible response" the phrase "strategic schizophrenia." What did they have in mind? A situation in which everything which NATO is supposed to defend would be annihilated in a moment in the course of a possible conflict. But if such a possibility exists within the concept of "flexible response," then in the event of the new U.S. doctrine being implemented in Western Europe, "strategic schizophrenia" will enter an acute stage.

It would seem that West European politicans cannot hesitate in this situation. Using all their influence in NATO, the European participants in the bloc, and especially the FRG, for which the role of main U.S. missile testing range has been prepared, should, it would seem, strive for constructive participation of the West in the program of military detente on the continent drafted and proposed by the European superpower, namely, the Soviet Union. Let us say directly: This program takes account to the optimum degree of the interests of the European NATO countries and their needs for equal security.

Indeed, are there any reasons of consequence which prevent the European countries belonging to this bloc accepting the proposal put forward by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev for a nonaggression pact between NATO and the Warsaw Pact, which would cover both conventional and nuclear weapons? And what prevents the European NATO countries putting an end to artifically thought-up discussions at the Vienna negotiations and getting down to a practical discussion of the Soviet proposals, which take all the West's wishes into account? Furthermore, these countries ought to refrain from anything which could cause further complications in the forthcoming SALT III negotiations, to which in one form or another all the nuclear powers could accede; after all, this above all would clear the road for the practical implementation of the Soviet formula for including all the components of the military potential of one side which arouse concern in the other in arms reduction negotiations.

What is really happening? The approach of the NATO European countries to military detente on the continent is still marked by duality. On the one hand, the unpredictability and irresponsibility of the policy of the American military-industrial complex and the NATO leadership which is obedient to it is causing many West European leaders to show growing interest in the Soviet military detente program. They are also coming out in favor of ratifying the SALT II treaty and calling for a speedy followup to the next round--SALT III talks. But on the other hand, the slavish habit of obediently following Uncle Sam is gaining the upper hand, and West European politicians, while passing quickly over the need to react seriously to Soviet initiatives, at the same time are drawling out the tedious, sanctimonious song about the "Soviet military threat:" And having sung it, embark on intense development and more certain completion of the plan for location of medium-range missiles on the continent.

It is in the interests of the countries of Western Europe to cure themselves finally of "strategic schizophrenia," to react to the Soviet proposals on military detente on the continent, stifling the hoarse roar of the American "infuriated trumpet," which can grow into the thunder of explosions.

SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA MARKS 4TH CSCE ANNIVERSARY

LD090923 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 31 Jul 79 p 3 LD

[Doctor of Historical Sciences Professor D. Proektor article: "The Historic Path of Helsinki. Fourth Anniversary of the All-European Conference"]

[Text] Four years have passed since the heads of 33 European states as well as the United States and Canada affixed their signatures to the Final Act of the all-European Conference on Security and Cooperation. The ovation which resounded on that occasion beneath the vaulting roof of the majestic marble Finlandia Palace heralded a new stage of detente in Europe. The word "Helsinki" became forever a political synonym for peaceful relations.

A 4-year period is more than a moment, by conventional measurements of history. But the swift pace of the modern era changes the historical criteria of time. And the effectiveness of the influence of the conference's results on present-day life already allow it to be considered an exceptional phenomenon going far beyond the bounds of ordinary international conferences, of which the European past is full.

Previously at such conferences there were always victors and vanquished, winners and losers. Here nobody was defeated or lost anything. Previously at European international meetings the victors dictated their will to the vanquished. Here there was neither one nor the other and no one dictated to anyone. "Everybody has won: The peoples of East and West, the peoples of socialist and capitalist states--members of alliances and neutral countries, small and large. It is again for everybody who cherishes peace and security in our world," L.I. Brezhnev said at the conference. This is the basic meaning of the Helsinki forum which was a very important milestone on the path of restructuring the system of European relations on a truly peaceful basis. The forum was the first time that the problem of peace and detente between East and West had been placed so completely and at such a high and universal level not on the plane of the old concepts of the "balance of forces" but on a much more modern and firm foundation of peaceful coexistence.

The experience of the past 4 years has confirmed that the conference's Final Act, without which it would now be difficult to imagine the international political appearance of Europe, is essential to all. Without being a code or binding laws, it has aquired great moral strength and become a very necessary reference point in European relations, which have always been notably complex and contradictory. Moreover, it is a kind of "model" of peaceful principles which is also suitable for other regions of the world.

The implementation of the Helsinki forum's Final Act and primarily the principles of peaceful coexistence contained in it has promoted a considerable improvement in the general political atmosphere in Europe.

The community of socialist states has made a major contribution to the cause of implementing the main task set by the all-European conference--insuring lasting peace and security. The meeting between L.I. Brezhnev and J. Carter in Vienna, which is an important event in the development of Soviet-American relations, also opened up new opportunities to strengthen peace in Europe--something which is recognized in practically all the European countries which participated in the Helsinki conference. The official working visit to Moscow of French President V. Giscard d'Estaing last April and his talks with L.I. Brezhnev, it is generally recognized, helped to develop the friendship and cooperation between the USSR and France in the interests of consolidating peace and security in Europe and throughout the world.

It is difficult to overestimate the significance of the results of the all-European conference for the development of stable economic cooperation between the European states of the two social systems. Having been raised in recent years to a new level, cooperation is becoming comprehensive and long-term. Agreements are now being concluded not for years but for decades ahead--like the long-term economic agreement between the USSR and the FRG which will remain in force until 2003.

Two basic tendencies run through the entire history of the preparation for the all-European conference and the implementation of its agreements. The first is constructive. The activity of its supporters who travel the path of achieving mutual understanding and reasonable compromises made it possible to achieve those important positive results which L. I. Brezhnev described at the conference as "a carefully considered balance of the interests of all the participating states."

But another, conservative tendency also exists. From the mid-sixties when the socialist countries put forward the idea of an all-European conference to the present day opponents of detente have exerted a retarding and sometimes destructive influence on its progress, emphasizing first some issues, then others.

It is interesting to recall today the fantastic predictions made by the conference's opponents during the struggle to convene it in their endeavor to convince the public that all this was a perfidious scheme of the Soviet Union. Here are just a few of the headlines of articles in the bourgeois press of that time: "'Danger to Europe' Because of This Super-Versailles" (SUNDAY TELEGRAPH); "Helsinki: An Adventure or a Bet?" (LES ECHOS); "Lack of European Security" (ABC). In 1973 the New York DAILY NEWS wrote the following about the convening of the conference: Russia's goal is "to undermine the Atlantic alliance." France's L'AURORE claimed that the Russians' intension was to "disarm the West's vigilance by showing a face which inspires confidence."

The time has come to ask how many of these predictions have been borne out and also what are the consequences of this "futurology" in general? Life has provided a simple answer to the first question: Nothing has been borne out; everything has proved false. As for the second, one can only speculate about the harm which would have been done to European relations by a victory of those forces which tried to prevent the convening of the conference. Europe and the whole world today would be politically poorer and detente would have been pushed back to the furthest limits.

After the Helsinki forum the advocates of this tendency mounted a broad counterattack against the spirit and letter of the agreements reached at it. At the center of their tactics which formed part of the general strategy of anticommunism they placed massive psychological attacks on the issue of human rights and the meaning of and ways of insuring European security. They attempted to torpedo the Belgrade meeting to verify the implementation of the Helsinki accords. And what is especially alarming--it is from the midst of these most conservative factions of the ruling classes of the capitalist world that the opposition to the resolution of the most important task facing Europe comes: The task of supplementing political detente with military detente.

The Soviet Union and the other socialist countries are prepared together with the Western partners and on a basis of complete equality, to insure the progress of military detente in Europe. At the Vienna talks on the mutual reduction of armed forces and arms in central Europe the USSR and its allies last year alone submitted three compromise proposals which take into account the position and wishes of the Western states. But the deadlock situation remains in Vienna.

We see two main reasons for this situation. First, real progress in military detente in Europe is at variance with the long-term program for an arms buildup which NATO proclaimed last year and according to which the military-industrial complex proposes in the eighties to deploy masses of the latest weapons there and conduct a broad military modernization. Second, in order to impede military detente aimed at obtaining one-sided benefits and upsetting the approximate balance between the two groupings' military forces.

Our foreign policy attaches prime importance to military detente in Europe. It is essential to make full use of the prevailing favorable conditions. Political detente must merge with military detente.

The Moscow conference of the Warsaw Pact states' Political Consultative Committee in November 1978 submitted a series of very important proposals on European military detente. "There is no type of arms which the socialist states represented at the conference would not be willing to limit or reduce on the basis of strict observance of the principle of not damaging the security of any country," the declaration of the Warsaw Pact states stresses.

The pact states' Foreign Ministers Committee produced new initiatives last May. These include the convening in the near future of a political-level conference with the participation of all European countries, the United States and Canada at which it would be possible to agree on measures to reduce mistrust between countries and to agree not to expand military-political groupings in Europe, to limit the level of military exercises and to extend confidence-building measures to the Mediterranean region. The adoption of the Soviet Union's proposal for an agreement among the participants in the all-European conference renouncing first use of either nuclear or conventional arms could have far-reaching results. This would be a kind of nonaggression pact which assumed very specific forms.

In this connection one cannot fail to recall that in the postwar period the Soviet Union and its allies have submitted about one hundred proposals overall on questions of military detente and disarmament.

Until recently 1 August was linked in Europe's historical consciousness only with the tragic beginning of World War I. And it is not only coincidental but also profoundly meaningful that henceforth the same date signifies a contrasting beginning in European reality. Times are changing. World wars are receding into the past and lasting peace is being asserted more and more.

Helsinki--Belgrade--Madrid. Those are just the initial stages in the lengthy process of the radical restructuring of European relations on a genuinely peaceful basis. And obviously, more capitals on our continent will become part of the history of this process. Detente is essential to all the peoples of Europe. The peace-loving foreign policy of the socialist countries fully accords with the interests of mankind.

PRAVDA: TURKEY DESIRES TO REDUCE 'DEPENDENCE' ON WEST

LD100909 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Aug 79 p 4 LD

[Correspondent A. Filippov dispatch: "Turkey: Topical Problems"]

[Text] Ankara, August--The building which houses the Turkish Grand National Assembly is empty and quiet. Parliament--where there have been continuous battles between representatives of the ruling and opposition forces for a whole year--has adjourned for the traditional summer vacation. [paragraph continues]

But the country's political life has not come to a stop. As the partial elections to the Senate scheduled for early October, when one-third of the senators have to be replaced in accordance with the constitution, and also the byelections for five seats in the Meclisi (lower chamber of parliament) draw nearer, the interparty struggle grows more acute.

The leading opposition forces of a rightwing, bourgeois trend--the Justice Party, the National Salvation Party, and the National Action Party--are seeking to bring down the cabinet headed by B. Ecevit, leader of the Republican People's Party. This government which has been in power since January 1978 today musters a majority of only two seats in the Meclisi by operating in a coalition with a group of so-called independent deputies.

The situation in Turkey is complicated by the fact that ultrarightwing groupings and extremists of various kinds have unleashed a terror campaign. Not a day passes without newspapers reporting explosions of bombs planted in public places by terrorists or assassination attempts made in large and small cities in the country. In the first 6 months of this year alone, according to official data, about 400 persons were killed and more than 1,000 were wounded by extremists. Under conditions where the orgy of terror and violence has assumed such a scale and has begun to paralyze Turkey's public and economic life, the government has been forced to declare a state of emergency in 19 of the 67 vilayets (provinces).

The exacerbation of the political situation is also taking place under conditions of a protracted economic crisis. As can be seen from statistical summaries, the country's economic situation remains alarming. Unemployment in Turkey is now in excess of 2.5 million persons (the country's population is 44 million). Many industrial enterprises in the state sector are working below full capacity and are suffering interruptions and this is leading to a loss of profitability. An appreciable shortage of petroleum products is making itself felt although last month the government succeeded in mitigating the acuteness of the fuel famine somewhat.

Inflation--whose rate of increase is very high--is being keenly felt. According to a report by the newspaper HURRIYET, from May of last year through May of this year alone, the prices of foodstuffs and necessities increased by an average of 74 percent. The increase in prices has canceled out the wage increase implemented by the government for certain categories of lower-paid workers and employees in the industrial sector and administrative sphere.

Observers are noting that as a result of the measures aimed at reducing imports and stimulating exports, Turkey has had some success in halting the increase in foreign trade deficit. Nevertheless, this deficit still remains considerable, amounting to more than $2 billion in 1978. The "Common Market" countries account for a large part of it.

We are constantly coming up against the fact, wrote the newspaper CUMHURIYET, that our Western partners are pursuing a policy of trade and economic discrimination against Turkey, are retarding the development of equitable relations and are preventing Turkey from implementing an independent foreign policy.

Turkey is reaping the fruits of its protracted and one-sided orientation toward the West, its military-economic and political dependence on the United States and other Western countries and its membership of the NATO bloc which is burdensome for the country's economy, I was told by the well-known Turkish economist G. Uluc. Our prime minister made a firm and lucid statement about this last year. However, even today the West has not abandoned its desire to dictate its will to Turkey, taking advantage of Turkey's financial and economic difficulties. [paragraph continues]

A typical recent example, my interlocutor continued, was the devaluation of the Turkish lira carried out in June and July of this year. The devaluation averaged 50 percent against the currencies of the Western powers. The government was forced to undertake this devaluation since it had encountered a sharp shortage of the hard currency needed, in particular, to pay for the oil and petroleum products imported from abroad and also to repay certain debts in connection with loans granted earlier.

Under these conditions Ankara applied to the IMF for new loans. In response, the IMF demanded the devaluation although last year, under pressure from the Western monopolies, Turkey had already brought about a substantial "realinement of the lira's exchange rate."

As the Ankara press reports, Turkey has now been permitted to receive some small loans. However, the granting of these was accompanied by "recommendations" to reduce the pace of industrial production, especially in the state sector, to close particular enterprises which are competing with Western firms; and to freeze wages in certain sectors of production. It is also being noted that after the fall of the monarchy in Iran, Washington has been making energetic efforts to strengthen its military presence in Turkey and to prevent the dismantling of the military bases which are spearheaded against the Soviet Union.

Under these domestic political conditions and in an atmosphere of incessant pressure from the West, the Turkish leadership is trying to implement the program announced earlier for the improvement of the national economy which envisages an increase in labor productivity, an increase in exports of industrial and agricultural products and the fuller utilization of the country's internal resources and available production capacities.

The West is looking askance at this program for it includes, in particular, the development of broad international ties and the expansion of relations of cooperation with the states of the Mediterranean and Black seas, including the Soviet Union.

The reduction of dependence on the West and the expansion of relations of businesslike cooperation with all countries, irrespective of their sociopolitical systems, and especially with our closest neighbors, the newspaper BARIS observed, are opening up favorable prospects for Turkey, are helping to strengthen peace in the region and are promoting the cause of detente and the strengthening of national independence.

I recently talked with A. Dincer, mayor of Ankara and a prominent figure of the ruling Republican People's Party. Without breaking with the West, he said, we are constantly seeking to develop broad international ties. As far as relations with the Soviet Union are concerned, these, I am firmly convinced, are developing along an ascending line, demonstrating the positive nature of good-neighborliness, peace and businesslike cooperation. We, the mayor said, approve the strategic offensive arms limitation treaty between the Soviet Union and the United States signed in Vienna. We regard it as a major contribution to the struggle to curb the arms race, reduce military spending and prevent the threat of thermonuclear war. It is our wish that the SALT II treaty be ratified as swiftly as possible. This also accords with the fundamental interests of the Turkish people.

NATO MANEUVERS TO BE HELD IN HESSEN 10-21 SEP

LD091947 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0856 GMT 9 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Bonn, 9 August--The northern part of Hessen will be the location of big maneuvers by NATO forces from 10-21 September this year.

As was announced by a representative of the central Europe command in Mannheim, taking part in these maneuvers under the codename "Constant Enforcer-79" will be over 30,000 infantrymen of the armies of the FRG, United States, Belgium and Canada, over 13,000 tanks and armored vehicles and about 300 helicopters.

NEW ITALIAN GOVERNMENT VIEWED WITH SKEPTICISM

LD091251 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Aug 79 p 5 LD

[Nikolay Prozhogin "Commentator's Column":"On the Old Bais"]

[Text] F. Cossiga, a representative of the Christian Democratic Party [DC], Italy's leading bourgeois party, has formed a new government. He now has to submit his program to parliament.

The government crisis in Italy, caused by the early dissolution of the chambers and extraordinary elections, is now in its 7th month. The formation of a cabinet should have caused a sigh of relief in the country. But everyone realizes that the government is faced with numerous complex political and economic problems.

The formation of the government took place under the sign of the DC's desire to keep hold of the reigns of government and prevent the communist party from participating in resolving affairs of state. For various reasons the Socialists and Republicans did not join the cabinet. The government, consisting for the most part of Christian Democrats, includes a few Social Democrats, Liberals and independents. Moreover, a bitter struggle is taking place between different currents within the DC on the threshold of its forthcoming congress, in connection with determining its future political course.

Meanwhile, the situation in Italy remains extremely tense. Economic and financial difficulties are accompanied by terrorist activity and attempts to shake the Republican system. Now and again there is outside interference in the country's internal life. Thus some people across the ocean are encouraging rightwing forces to continue and intensify discrimination against the Communist Party--the biggest working class party, supported by more than 30 percent of the voters.

The Italian Communist Party has repeatedly expressed the conviction that in the situation which has arisen the country's acute problems can only be resolved by pooling the efforts of all democratic and antifascist parties. Any governmental of parliamentary combination based on a prejudiced attitude toward the Communists ultimately threatens to make the situation even more complex.

In the light of these facts it is not surprising that the possibilities of the new government's coping with the tasks facing the country are assessed with some restraint in the most diverse Italian political circles.

MAKSIMOV COMMENTS ON SOVIET-FRG TRADE DEVELOPMENT

LD091508 Moscow TASS in English 1455 GMT 9 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, August 9, TASS--The TASS commentator, Yuriy Maksimov, writes:

The treaty between the USSR and the FRG, signed in Moscow nine years ago, has been an event of fundamental significance for the relations not only between the two countries but also for the entire European continent.

It created favourable conditions for the normalization of their relations and the development of many-faceted cooperation.

In the period under review, the relations between the Soviet Union and the FRG improved and deepened. This concerns, above all, business contacts.

On balance, they are favourably developing. Agreements, concluded in 1973-1974, the long-term programmes, signed in 1974, and the agreement on developing and deepening long-term cooperation in the economy and industry of 1978, are being successfully implemented.

In the seventies the FRG became the principal Western trade partner of the USSR: 3,300 million roubles was the volume of trade between the two countries in 1978 as against 544 million roubles in 1970. Its annual increment averaged not less than 25 percent. The trade exchange was gradually levelling, at that.

The rate of increase in the export of Soviet machinery and equipment was 50 percent above the rate of growth of the entire Soviet export to the FRG. This debunks the myth of limited export possibilities of the Soviet Union.

The present stage of development of business relations between the USSR and the FRG is also distinguished by the gradual application of new methods of cooperation, the large-scale and long-term of deals.

Specialisation and coordination of the two countries promotes the introduction of effective means of techniques, processes of automatisation and mechanisation of technology. Cooperation with the USSR also enables the FRG to solve the problem of raw material and energy supplies and also to reduce dependence on conjunctural and cyclic fluctuations.

Bearing in mind the attained volume of reciprocal trade, the USSR and the FRG set themselves the target of doubling the volume of trade in 1976-1980 as compared with the preceding five years and, if possible, to surpass this level. Both countries concentrate their efforts on improving the structure of trade, making it more balanced.

Of paramount importance in the business relations between the USSR and the FRG, as hitherto, is implementation of joint large-scale projects, establishment of coordination in production, the drawing of more branches of the economy into cooperation.

Industrial cooperation with enterprises in third countries would be very promising for deepening the Soviet-West German partnership.

The mutual desire for long-term effective cooperation in the economy has been promoted by the long-term economic and industrial cooperation agreement, signed in May 1978 during Leonid Brezhnev's visit to the FRG. It makes the business contacts between the two countries stable and lasting.

ISRAELIS, SECESSIONISTS CONTINUE PROVOCATIONS IN LEBANON

LD091456 Moscow TASS in English 1342 GMT 9 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Beirut, August 9, TASS--Tension continues in southern Lebanon as a result of the ceaseless provocations of Israel and Lebanese secessionists from the so-called "Southern Defense Army".

In recent days, the right-wing Christian formations have been intensifying their concentration of weaponry in the area of the populated centers Bayt Yahun-'Ayta az Zutt (central sector) and Sirbin Rashshaf. At the same time, the secessionists are reinforcing seized frontlines and are bringing up large-bore artillery.

On Wednesday, Israel was shelling many south Lebanese districts. Much damage was inflicted to farm crops of Lebanese peasants. Israeli units tried to break into the populated center Shaba, but were repelled by the U.N. force. A communique, issued here by the command of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon, points out that between July 29th and August 7th, Israeli troops and the "Southern Defense Army" fired 700 artillery shells on south Lebanese territory, several times tried to capture villages on UNIF-controlled territory.

The arbitrariness and violence of the Israelis and the Lebanese secessionists are arousing the indignation of the population of the country. A group of elders of villages on Lebanese territory, occupied by the secessionists and Tel Aviv, called for the restoration of national sovereignty over the entire territory of the country. The Beirut newspaper ASH-SHARQ reported today that the population of the number of villages in the frontier zone called a strike in protest against the arrest of Lebanese citizens by the Israeli intelligence service for their refusal to collaborate with the Zionists.

NEW TOWN IN WEST BANK RESULT OF ISRAELI AGGRESSION

LD091130 Moscow TASS in English 1117 GMT 9 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Amman, August 9, TASS--The Israeli occupation authorities are continuing in broad proportions colonization of Arab lands captured as a result of aggression. According to reports reaching here, a ceremony of "official inauguration" of a new town, Maale Adumim, has been held 10 km east of Jerusalem on the West Bank of the River Jordan. The population of the town, planned as a "major industrial center", will be 30,000 in the near future. Speaking at the ceremony, the Israeli minister of construction and housing D. Levy has stated Tel Aviv's intention to continue expanding the network of Israeli settlements on Arab lands. Thus, a number of new towns are to be built around Jerusalem, he said.

IRAN'S YAZDI ANNOUNCES F-14 SALE, CANCELATION OF ORDERS

LD091259 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 8 Aug 79 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[Correspondent A. Akhmedzyanov dispatch: "'No!" to U.S. Interference"]

[Text] Tehran--If the United States attempts to interfere in Persian Gulf affairs and if the Pentagon takes it into its head to send the notorious "quick-reaction forces" to this region, the Iranian people, together with the peoples of the region's other countries, will resolutely rise up against U.S. intervention, Iranian Foreign Minister E. Yazdi has told journalists.

He also stated that the Iranian Government has decided to sell the F-14 aircraft the country has in its possession. At present, Iran has 80 F-14's. The new government has canceled orders for a further 160 aircraft of this type placed by the former shah of Iran. Iran paid $5 billion for the 80 aircraft. The operation of these aircraft cost a further $500 million a year. Steering the peace-loving foreign policy course proclaimed by the leaders of the Iranian revolution, Yazdi said, the Iranian Government has decided to dispense with the attributes of the former shah's pro-imperialist foreign policy.

TASS INTERVIEWS 'ARAFAT ON UPCOMING NONALINED CONFERENCE

LD100902 Moscow TASS in English 0702 GMT 10 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Beirut, August 10, TASS--The coming conference of heads of state and government of non-aligned countries in Havana is an outstanding political event. Its convocation in the Cuban capital is an evidence of the support of non-aligned countries for the friendly Cuba which resolutely declares against imperialism, Zionism and counter-revolutionary forces, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization Yasir 'Arafat told a TASS correspondent.

He said that relations of cooperation among non-aligned states and national liberation movements, on the one hand, and progressive forces and countries of the socialist community, on the other, were established and are being built precisely on the basis of joint struggle against imperialism, colonialism and Zionism.

Such relations, the Palestinian leader stressed, play the main role in the struggle against imperialist, colonialist and fascist forces in the world, in rendering support to the Palestinian revolution and the struggle of the Palestinian Arab people for the exercise of its lawful rights to self-determination and formation of a national Palestinian state.

BREZHNEV CABLES CONGRATULATIONS TO LIBERIAN PRESIDENT

LD061908 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1730 GMT 6 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Leonid Ilich Brezhnev has sent a telegram to William Tolbert, president of the Republic of Liberia, in which he imparts to the president and the Liberian people congratulations and wishes for success on the occasion of the country's national festival, Independence Day.

In a reply telegram, the president of Liberia expresses deep gratitude for the congratulations and good wishes, and for his part, imparts to the Soviet Union wishes for stable peace, progress and prosperity.

CAPE VERDE PRIME MINISTER ARRIVES IN USSR ON VACATION

LD081519 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Aug 79 p 4 LD

[TASS Report: "Arrival in Soviet Union"]

[Text] Pedro Pires, prime minister of the Republic of the Cape Verde Islands and member of the struggle Executive Committee of the African Party for the Independence of Guinea and Cape Verde (PAIGC), has arrived in the Soviet Union on vacation.

The guest was met at the airport by M.A. Lesechko, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and by other officials.

KENYAN AUTHORITIES TROUBLED BY U.S. NAVY PERSONNEL

LD101026 Moscow TASS in English 1007 GMT 10 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Nairobi, August 10, TASS--The increasingly frequent calls made by American warships at the Kenyan port of Mombasa have give much trouble to the local police.

The overseas visitors do not always keep within the law. On August 6, local police detained four American sailors on a charge of keeping narcotic drugs. The city court sentenced everyone of them to a fine of 500 Kenyan shillings. Explaining the leniency of this sentence the judge said that the defendants were "foreign guests" and immediately pleaded guilty when caught redhanded.

AFRICAN STATES AID REFUGEES FROM RHODESIA, S. AFRICA

LD091651 Moscow TASS in English 1618 GMT 9 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Maputo, August 9, TASS--The independent African states are exerting great efforts to render aid to the refugees--victims of the racialist regimes of the Republic of South Africa and Rhodesia.

According to data of the Organisation of African Unity, the number of Africans who lost their homeland has reached 4.5 million in the continent. They have found asylum chiefly in Angola--250,000--Mozambique, Zambia, Botswana, Lesotho and other states. The governments of these countries are doing everything in their power to alleviate the difficult lot of the refugees.

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Diverting considerable funds from the needs of national development, they are compelled out of feelings of humaneness to spend them on the provision of foodstuffs, clothing, housing, medical aid and jobs to the refugees. Thus, 120,000 homes are being built for them in the People's Republic of Mozambique. Similar programmes are being carried out in Botswana, Zambia and other states. The total spendings on this aid run into scores of millions of dollars.

The fraternal solidarity of the peoples of sovereign south African states, which are rendering steadfast assistance to the oppressed masses of the Republic of South Africa and Rhodesia, infuriates the racialist rulers of Pretoria and Salisbury. Using the most up-to-date weapons, received from the arsenals of the NATO military bloc, they are perpetrating armed provocations against these countries. Thousands of civilians are perishing as a result of these brutal acts and economic enterprises are being destroyed.

I cannot but express indignation in connection with the death of absolutely innocent people and with the raids launched on refugees who had found asylum in Angola, Mozambique and Zambia, it was stated by P. Harling, high commissioner of the United Nations for refugee affairs.

The African public puts all the responsibility for the dangerous aggravation of the refugee problem in Africa on the Western powers which continue to render their proteges in the Republic of South Africa and Rhodesia broad political, economic and military aid. Western propaganda has not said a single word about the tragedy of millions of Africans at the bedrock of which, according to the newspaper NOTICIAS DA BEIRA, is the desire of international imperialism to retain cost what it may the bulwarks of its expansion in South Africa.

OUTCOME OF SOMOZA'S DEFEAT IN NICARAGUA DRAWS COMMENT

LD091246 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 8 Aug 79 LD

[Text] In our commentary Igor Aleksandrov looks at the victory of the Nicaraguan people over the Somoza regime, and the creation of a government representing a great cross-section of the population, the Provisional Democratic Government of National Reconstruction.

The events in Nicaragua have pointed to several important conclusions. First, that more and more countries have been caught up in the process of far-reaching and democratic social change. For more than a century Latin America was seen as a stronghold of dictatorships that served business and militarist interests of the United States, but today it fairly boils with popular struggles for social progress and lasting peace. The wind of change blows irresistibly in Latin America. The patrons of General Somoza did all they could to save the tyranny in Nicaragua, supplying sophisticated weaponry and energetic diplomatic support--but nothing could save it.

The second conclusion we can draw from the Nicaraguan events is that international solidarity is a powerful factor. The revolution had the energetic backing of the Latin American nations, epsecially the Andean Pact nations, and the support of the public in countries all around the world. More than 300 delegates from 59 countries attended the international conference of solidarity with the Nicaraguan people held in the capital of Venezuela in mid-July. And the president of the World Peace Council and prominent public figure of India, Romesh Chandra, pointed out at the conference that the example of Nicaragua showed what strength there is in a movement of solidarity, when hundreds of millions of people joined together in supporting a good cause. It is clear from the events in Nicaragua that the world situation today is not what it was in the fifties and sixties. It has turned against those who would use gunboat diplomacy and airborne troops to saddle the Latin American nations with reactionary regimes.

And yet another conclusion can be drawn from the Nicaraguan events, namely that the talk of U.S. leaders about human rights is a far cry from U.S. policy. It is common knowledge that Washington brought the Somoza dynasty to power, supported it for nearly half a century, supplied the training, and weapons for the national guard and during the revolution kept the national guard supplied with bombers to strike at the civil population of Nicaragua. All who really cherish the right of nations to freedom and independence have applauded the victory of the Nicaraguan patriots. President Brezhnev, on behalf of the Soviet people and the Presidium and Government, has extended heartfelt congratulations to the Nicaraguan people and their provisional Democratic Government of National Reconstruction. The Soviet Union has always believed that every nation has the right to choose its own road of development. It is prepared to establish diplomatic and other relations with Nicaragua in the interests of both countries.

WORK OF PANAMA COMMITTEE FOR SOVEREIGNTY, PEACE NOTED

LD090926 Moscow TASS in English 1900 GMT 9 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Panama City, August 9, TASS--TASS correspondent Aleksandr Trushin reports:

Collection of signatures to the demand to release all the political prisoners in Uruguay, meetings calling for the liquidation of U.S. war bases in the Panama Canal Zone, the solidarity campaign with the peoples fighting for national and social emancipation--these are the functions organized now throughout Panama by the National Committee in Defence of Sovereignty and Peace.

End of Congress

LD101015 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Aug 79 p 4 LD

[TASS report: "Congress Ends"]

[Text] Georgetown, 6 August--The 20th Guyanese People's Progressive Party [PPP] Congress has ended here with the adoption of the party's new program and rules. The congress was one of the most representative in the party's history: it was attended by representatives of communist and workers parties from many Caribbean and Latin American countries and also Cuba, the GDR and other socialist community states. The CPSU delegation was headed by V. A. Medvedev, member of the CPSU Central Auditing Commission and rector of the CPSU Central Committee Academy of Social Sciences. The Congress profoundly analyzed the political, economic and social transformations in Guyana. It advocated the unity of all working people and the creation of a national patriotic front government uniting all the country's progressive and democratic forces.

The new PPP program and rules are evidence of the party's desire to keep abreast of the times by taking into account the changes in the political situation both within the country and in the international arena. The updating of the program and the rules is aimed at further strengthening the party ranks and increasing its influence among the masses. The congress demonstrated the unity of the PPP's ranks, the heightened activity of its members and their determination to wage an upcompromising struggle against imperialism and for the country's development along the path of socialist orientation.

The congress rated highly the role of the socialist community and above all the Soviet Union in the development of the world revolutionary process and in the struggle for peace, general disarmament and the relaxation of international tension.

The congress resolution expressed the PPP's desire to strengthen friendship and cooperation with the socialist countries' peoples and all communist parties and revolutionary and progressive parties and organizations adopting anti-imperialist positions in the struggle for social progress, democracy and socialism. The delegates angrily condemned fascist and dictatorial regimes in Latin American and proclaimed their resolute support for the struggling peoples in southern Africa. The congress welcomed the victory of the Nicaraguan revolution as an important milestone in the struggle of all the peoples of the Latin American Continent.

The resolution noted the significant growth of the anti-imperialist movement in the Caribbean countries. The overthrown of the reactionary regime in Grenada and the creation of progressive governments in Dominica and Saint Lucia, it says, are evidence of the Caribbean peoples' reluctance to tolerate the rule of the stooges of neocolonialism and foreign monopolies.

The document stigmatizes the Chinese ruling circles for openly cooperating with imperialism and attempting to split the world revolutionary movement. The Chinese aggression against Socialist Vietnam and the ceaseless attacks on Kampuchea and Laos, the resolution stresses, indicate that Beijing has not abandoned its hegemonistic aspirations.

The Congress noted especially that proletarian internationalism is the guarantee of successful struggle. This struggle needs the unity of the international communist movement and its loyalty to the principles of Marxism-Leninism.

The congress elected a 32-member party Central Committee.

BREZHNEV SPEAKS TO CHILDREN AT CRIMEAN YOUTH CAMP

LD091914 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1700 GMT 9 Aug 79 LD

[Text] The Artek Pioneer Camp welcomes Leonid Ilich Brezhnev:

The All-Union Artek Pioneer Camp "Imeni Vladimira Ilicha Lenina" is brightly bedecked. A detachment of young Leninists, many thousand strong, from the country of soviets, and their contemporaries from 73 of the world's countries, are opening the International Children's Festival today, a festival devoted to the International Year of the Child.

Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, was a guest of the Young Pioneers today. Also visiting the Pioneers as guests together with Comrade Brezhnev were Comrade Chernenko, member of the Politburo, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Makarenko, first secretary of the Krymskiy Obkom of the Ukrainian Communist Party; Pastkhov, first secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee; Blatov, assistant to the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; (Barlinskiy), first secretary of the Yalta Gorkom and Fedulova, secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee.

On the main square of the Artek the dear guests were ecstatically welcomed by the Pioneers and the envoys of all the world's continents. With pride they showed their guests this beautiful camp where everything has been created for pleasant and good holidays for children. Leonid Ilich Brezhnev chatted with the children and asked them about their success in their studies and their interests. They talked with enthusiasm of the days spent at the Artek camp and of their friendship with the children from other countries.

The orchestras entered the square. A festive march announcing the opening of the festival could be heard. Children with bouquets of flowers ran to meet the guests on the tribune.

The words which Leonid Ilich Brezhnev addressed to the young generation rang out over the stadium: [Read by announcer]

Dear children and young friends: I warmly and cordially greet you and all the children of the world who are the world's hope and future. It pleases me to meet you, to see your radiant faces and to hear your clear voices. You speak in various languages and yet you understand one another because you have found a common language--the language of friendship.

The motto of your festival--For a happy childhood in a peaceful world--is beautiful and it applies perfectly to this year, the International Year of the Child. Peace is the happiness of children and the happiness of all people. There can be no childhood and no future without peace. And yet millions and millions of people have been robbed of their childhood through war. It is very important that no one forgets this.

Every generation makes its contribution to history. And you also will have to write your pages in the biography of mankind. A time will come when from the hands of your elders you will take the baton of social and scientific progress and take upon yourselves concern for your country and for peace.

Grown-ups dream that every one of you will be happy and grow into a real person. What does becoming a real person mean? It means to serve faithfully the ideals of liberty and justice, to love one's motherland and people, to respect all those who toil and to work well for the good of society, be intolerant of cruelty, evil and exploitation and every aspect of man's degradation.

It means being active in all aspects of this varied and complex life, approaching affairs creatively and with internal conviction and being as useful to people as possible. It means being close, fair and faithful in friendship, and respecting people, seeing in them an equal--no matter what language they may speak and what color their skin may be. It means not only rejoicing in the miracles of the world but also seeing how much remains to be done in order to make life better, peace more stable and people happier, and to overcome with courage the difficulties which no single generation has been spared.

You must instill all these qualities now. Everything begins from childhood. And the foundations for everything are study, the mastering of knowledge and culture. And this is why we, the people from the older generation and your friends, say: Learn in order to know, learn in order to be able, learn in order to create and to struggle for that which is close to your heart and soul. Grow healthy and strong. Harden yourselves in sports, excursions, and work. Be intelligent, daring and sympathetic. Stand among the ranks of the fighters for the people's good and for peace on earth. Be real people. Happiness to you dear children, good fortune, peace and sunshine.

Everyone rose. The children applauded warmly and long. They chanted: Thank you our Communist Party for our joyful childhood. We swear to be worthy of our great country and our Leninist party.

The festival, which was full of joy and enthusiasm, continued for several hours.

LITHUANIAN PAPER REPORTS TRIAL, EXECUTION OF WAR CRIMINAL

LD091037 [Editorial Report LD] Vilnyus SOVETSKAYA LITVA in Russian on 28 July 1979 carries on page 3 a 2,500-word report by V. Zheymantas entitled "The War Criminal Did Not Evade Responsibility" reprinted from the 26 July 1979 issue of the Lithuanian-language newspaper TIESA. Zheymantas reports the trial in Vilnyus on 18-20 July this year of Ionas Mechislovo Plunge, who was "accused of betraying the motherland."

On the basis of eyewitness testimony and Plunge's own admissions, it was established that Plunge had been "commander of the 1st Detachment of the 1st Company of the 2d (later 12th) Battalion" of the auxiliary police force in Kaunas (Lithuania) which was set up with the assistance of the German Nazi occupiers in 1941.

Plunge participated in the execution of Soviet activists in Kaunas. Zheymantas states that "Ionas Plunge admitted that he had shot people at Kaunas' VII Fort:

"'In early July, 1941 the company commander, Captain Kirkala, told me that an order had been received from the Germans to shoot Soviet activists and Jews imprisoned in Kaunas' VII Fort. I set off for the fort with my detachment. There I saw many men, women, old people and children. I divided the detachment into groups of 10 men. They picked 10 victims each and led them off to a pit. Before shooting them we ordered the people to remove their outer clothing and then we drove them into the pit. I gave my soldiers the commands: "Prepare to fire!" "Fire!" After disposing of one group the soldiers moved on to the next. My detachment was shooting until evening. Later the orders were given by Master Sgt Mikolas Dudenas. A platoon commander of the detachment and I observed how the shooting was progressing.'"

In the fall of the same year Plunge reportedly participated in similar executions in Minsk and other cities and villages in Belorussia and the following year participated in a punitive operation in which the inhabitants of the villages of Ustizh and Voloki were shot or burned alive.

At the end of the report Zheymantas writes: "The court found Ionas Mechislovo Plunge guilty under Article 62 of Part I of the Lithuanian SSR Criminal Code. He was sentenced to the supreme punishment--death by a firing squad.

"This verdict is final and there is no leave for appeal. The fascist butcher received his deserts."

GROMYKO EXPRESSES THANKS FOR BIRTHDAY GREETINGS

LD100951 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Aug 79 p 2 LD

[A. Gromyko message "To the PRAVDA Editorial Office"]

[Text] Through your newspaper, may I convey heartfelt gratitude to the party, soviet, state and public organizations, enterprise and institution collectives, friends and comrades, all citizens and foreign politicians and statesmen for their warm congratulations and good wishes on my 70th birthday and on my being awarded the Order of Lenin and a second "Hammer and Sickle" gold medal.

[Signed] A. Gromyko

OFFICIALS INTERVIEWED ON BENEFITS OF FINANCIAL AUTONOMY

LD100230 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1530 GMT 9 Aug 79 LD

[Test] The country's instrument makers have successfully introduced financial autonomy and self-financing on an industrywide scale. Our correspondent asked Viktor Leonidovich (Chepurenko), deputy chief of the Economic Planning Administration, and Georgiy Sergeyevich Mergelov, chief of the Finance Administration of the industry, to comment on this economic experiment. [Begin recording]

[Correspondent] Viktor Leonidovich, what was the main aim being pursued by the workers of the industry when they introduced the financial autonomy system?

[(Chepurenko)] I would single out above all the industry's strategic line, which consists of achieving more complete satisfaction of the national economy's demands for products of the instrument-making industry. Therefore, it was necessary to find a system of measures which would give enterprises an incentive to take on the most intense tasks, and not to fear that they would be assigned a higher production plan if they worked better than the previous year. For practice shows that planning on the basis of what has been achieved does not lead to positive results. Collectives of enterprises try to take on lower tasks for the current year, in order to be able to guarantee not very intense tasks for the subsequent period. Thus, the first thing we proposed was to put a stable 5-year plan as the basis for production planning and economic activity. In these conditions enterprises will not be afraid to overfulfill their plan tasks and will adopt all measures in order to fulfill and overfulfill the tasks of the current year.

I will cite just one example. Very often an enterprise comes and asks for an additional pay fund to be allocated. When the enterprise has a stable and completely normative plan, we give it full rights to take this pay fund; but according to the norm, it should produce additional output. For each ruble of additional output produced it may form a pay fund. Therefore, the manager of an enterprise, before applying for a pay fund, should ponder: How much additional marketable output can he produce? This has played a very positive role.

[Correspondent] Over to Georgiy Sergeyevich.

[Mergelov] It is known that financial autonomy until recently was considered the basic method of economic management at the basic level--at industrial enterprises and in production associations. But experience in applying it at the middle level has already shown the efficiency of the new methods of management, in which the interests of both the administrative body and the production and economic complex, and middle level, are blended together. We have decided to continue this experiment on an industrywide scale. For the first time in management practice the ministry guarantees a part of the deductions paid into the state budget, which is very important for strengthening the income portion of the state budget.

[Correspondent] Georgiy Sergeyevich: What happens if, for example, the ministry does not fulfill its pledges to the state and this money which it is due to contribute to the state budget is not fully contributed?

[Mergelov] Yes, an interesting question. The point is that the ministry is placed under fairly strict conditions. If this happened--and fortunately in the past 10 years the ministry has not gotten into such conditions--but if it happened that the ministry had not fulfilled the profit plan it would have to pay the budget every penny, by reducing either its own expenditure or its own reserves: But the budget should not suffer.

[Correspondent] So you have an interest not only in totally fulfilling the plan but also, as far as possible, in overfulfilling it.

[Mergelov] Our largest interest lies in totally settling with the state budget. But of course we have an interest in overfulfilling the plan, because a certain part of the above-plan profit remains at the disposal of the industry and may be used for acquiring equipment, for expanding production, and for awarding additional bonuses to collectives of enterprises; that is, here there is both the financial autonomy incentive for collectives of enterprises and the personal incentive.

[(Chepurenko)] One must note here also the psychological attitude of managers of enterprises. Whereas managers of enterprises previously took quite a large interest in economic indices, at present we economists, and this is very clear and easily seen, can talk to them absolutely in the same language: in economic language.

[Mergelov] The following must be added to this: Although the norm for profit distribution is not entrusted to the enterprise, the managers of our works are well aware that depending on their contribution to the overall results of the industry they will receive a part of the above-plan profit for financing capital investment, for implementing economic incentive funds and for other plan expenditure.

[Correspondent] Georgiy Sergeyevich, but will not the introduction of the financial autonomy system in the industry and in other branches of the national economy cause a lack of coordination in planning and reduce the role of centralized management?

[Mergelov] One can answer this question unambiguously: It will not reduce it at all, in so far as the industry's production and economic activity is carried out as before within the framework of the approved state plan and consequently is constantly under the control of the plan, financial banking and other bodies of state management.

[Correspondent] Viktor Leonidovich, now a question for you. The financial autonomy system has been functioning for 10 years: What progress has the industry achieved in that period?

[(Chepurenko)] Well, most of all the industry has ensured very high rates of growth in volume of production, and high rates of growth of labor productivity, profit and other indices. It should be noted that we have not only been fulfilling our 5-year tasks but also have always overfulfilled them. The industry has very rapidly renewed its production. It must be said that we have a high rate of change in our production--that is, we are trying all the time to produce more high quality goods. While one touches on the question of quality, one may note the following characteristic: Whereas at the beginning of the 5-year plan period we were producing somewhere around 8 percent of our output with the quality badge, according to the draft plan for next year, that is 1980, we plan to produce about 40 percent of our output with the state quality badge.

[Correspondent] Georgiy Sergeyevich, the system has already been operating for quite a long time and some kind of evaluation conclusions may be drawn.

[Mergelov] I would not risk saying that the system operating today in the Ministry of Instrument Making, Automation Equipment and Control Systems is already perfect, although undoubtedly on the whole the experiment has justified itself in principle. This is reinforced if only by the fact that today four more industries have been transferred to this system: They are the heavy machine building, agricultural machine building, power machine building and electrical equipment industries. But it still is a bit early to talk about the ideal. A whole range of problems exists.

These problems should be solved in the course of implementing the decision of the party Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers on the improvement of planning and intensification of the effects of the economic mechanism of raising the efficiency of production and quality of work. This is a very important program document, on the implementation of which we are all due to work in the coming years.

We should not, however, close our eyes to difficulties. In order to efficiently implement the tasks set by the party and government in improving the economic mechanism it is very important to overcome, as Leonid Ilich Brezhnev has said, inertia in planning, in management methods and, perhaps most importantly, in management thinking. [end recording]

CRIME, NOT SHORTAGE, CAUSING GAS LINES ON VACATION ROUTE

LD091223 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 5 August 79 publishes on page 3 a 1,500-word report by correspondent V. Cherkasov, titled "Gas Pump Queens," describing his investigation of the gasoline situation for vacation traffic on the Moscow-Simferolpol Highway around Zaporozhye and Dnepropetrovsk, currently carrying "30,000 cars daily in each direction." Cherkasov records complaints from drivers about arbitrary service from gas station attendants: "A Kostroma traveler, already tanned, was telling those he met in detail about what kind of a mood the pump attendant in Akimovka was in--a matter of considerable importance, so it proved. And then they all groaned when he recalled the kilometer-long line at the Melitopol filling station."

Going on to consider the reasons for this situation, Cherkasov describes incidents of travelers being given short measures of gasoline and of a supply tanker driver selling receipt tokens for 1.5 tons of nonexistent gasoline to a gas station boss for R100, thus enabling the gas station to dispose of "surplus" accumulated through selling short measures. He recalls the dismissal of a Dneporpoetrovsk oil depot director and his subordinates "for treating gas stations like their own private stores" and criticizes Zaporzhye police for their failure to break up a similar crime-ring there.

Cherkasov concludes his report as follows:

"Before setting out south on the road from Novomskovsk to Genichesk I called on V. Gromov, chief of the Ukrainian Main Administration for Petroleum Supply and Sales, whose job is to take care of motorists' comfort in the three oblasts under the administration's jurisdiction [on the highway in question].

"'We have plenty of gasoline. We have any grade you want. What's more'--here Vasiliy Dmitriyevich gave me an artful smile--'we had a cold winter, when the faint-hearted stayed at home, and we even built up something of a surplus....'

"We do not doubt that there is gasoline available. The point is that gasoline supplies are in a mess. Oil depots are not reacting to representations from the control organs. We have not heard a word about comrades' courts. The pilferers are given only trivial punishments. For instance, out of 73 pump operators who deliberately violated regulations governing fuel distribution...only 2 have been dismissed. Is it any wonder that, left in peace and quiet in this way, some filling station attendants really do feel like queens of the gasoline pumps."

PLANS TO IMPROVE OIL DRILLING OUTLINED

LD091405 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian on 27 July 1979 carries on page 2 a 1,800-word article by V. Mishchevich, first deputy minister of the petroleum industry, pointing out the benefits of the changeover to the system where the number of wells ready for use, rather than the number of meters of boreholes drilled or the "commercial speed" achieved, is the drilling workers' primary indicator. After showing how introduction of the "drilling startup" principle has reduced delays in the commissioning of wells and boosted production, the writer discusses scope for improvement in this respect in the Tyumen oilfields where the system of "cluster drilling" has resulted in longer than usual construction times. The writer goes on to outline plans to improve this situation and more generally to put drilling operations on a footing closer to that of the construction industry.

PRAVDA NOTES DEVELOPMENT PROBLEMS IN SOVIET FAR EAST

LD091503 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 8 August 1979 publishes on page 3 a 1,900-word Vladivostok-datelined article by Academician N. Shilo, chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Academy of Sciences Far Eastern Scientific Center, under the heading "The Pacific Face of the Fatherland: Comprehensive Development For the Eastern Regions." Shilo outlines the difficulties involved in utilizing the natural resources of the eastern regions and notes the main developments in opening up mineral wealth and in forestry and agriculture. He goes on:

"The Far East is still a sparsely inhabited part of the RSFSR.

At the same time, the development of its production forces depends on the growth of the population and labor resources. This demands the thoughtful resolution of a series of socioeconomic problems. However, the measures which are adopted are not effective in every respect. The point is that the economists have still not studied the complex processes in newly created territorial production complexes. That is why questions of a socioeconomic order are not always resolved rationally. Take, for instance, the fact that normal material, housing, cultural and living conditions are not always created for people. Is this too expensive? But the expenditure associated with population turnover is many times greater than the cost of providing public services and amenities in those regions and strengthening material provisions for workers. The USSR state committees for labor and social conditions and for prices, the USSR Ministry of Finance and the USSR Gosplan know that. Nevertheless, the problem has gone for a long time without being studied.

"In the conditions of the shortage of manpower resources concern for widespread production mechanization and automation should be natural. It would seem necessary for ministries and departments to show special concern for speedily equipping their Far Eastern organizations and enterprises with modern machinery and means of mechanization and automation.

"Incidentally, the capital available to scientists in our zone is significantly lower than in the European part of the country. The Far East's scientific potential must be increased in the coming years despite the shortage of manpower resources. The conclusion is obvious--wider use must be made in the research process of instruments and equipment and experiments must be automated wherever practicable. An interesting quest for opportunities of this kind is being carried out by scientists at our institute of automation and control processes. The scientific institutions in the region must also step up attention to this work."

Shilo concludes by noting the need to "pool scientists' efforts to resolve major complex problems in the region."

CSA REPORTS HAYING PROGRESS AS OF 6 AUGUST

LD100040 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 9 Aug 79 LD

[Text] According to the USSR Central Statistical Administration, by 6 August sown and natural grasses had been cut throughout the country on an area of almost 60 million hectares. The pace of haying at farms of most union republics is quicker than last year. This is the result of the integrated use of equipment and the shock work of the machine operators. Great attention is being paid to laying in hay, about 37 million tons of which has already been stored. Tactics change depending on the weather. In sunny weather detachments lay in hay and in rainy weather they lay in silage. Almost 43 million tons of silage has been stored.

RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS FOR 9 AUGUST

LD100255 [Editorial Report LD] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 9 August. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item:

Kazakhstan has started mass grain sales to the state. Twelve oblasts are already reaping and threshing grain and 10 are sending grain to elevators and grain reception points. A total of 1.4 million tons has arrived from sovkhozes and kolkhozes to date. (0500 GMT)

In Saratovskaya Oblast wheat harvesting on an acreage of 1.5 million hectares has begun. It consists of the most valuable varieties of strong and hard wheats, and it is planned to reap and thresh the wheat in 10 to 12 days. (0500 GMT)

In Orenburgskaya Oblast to date, 100,000 tons of grain have reached the elevators. At present, 25,000 tons of grain are being delivered to oblast reception points every 24 hours. (1445 GMT)

REPORTS ON KAZAKHSTAN, RSFSR HARVESTS NOTE PROGRESS

LD091725 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 9 Aug 79 LD

[Harvest news hook-up between Tselinograd, Sverdlovsk and Ryazan, conducted by Semen Astakhov, with Boris Petrovich Parshin, deputy chief of the Main Administration of Grain Crops of the USSR Ministry of Agriculture]

[Summary] [Astakhov] Grain has been harvested from approximately a quarter of the fields in the country. Harvest work is beginning in Siberia and the southernmost fields of the Kazakhstan virgin lands. This year in northern Kazakhstan the spring came late and low temperatures at the beginning of the summer delayed the growth of grain.

[Tselinograd correspondent] Quite correct. The fields are being treated with ammonium nitrate which speeds up the ripening of wheat by 5-7 days and increases the protein content in the grain by 1-2 percent.

[Astakhov] It is well known that not only nitorgenous fertilizers applied in the late stage of development of plants, but also phosphorous fertilizers are being used to speed up the ripening of grain. What is new is that now many farms are beginning to make use of silicatization of crops, that is artificial drying of crops, which results in the more rapid ripening of grain crops. This is done by means of magnesium chlorate and other preparations.

[Tselinograd party official] This year a rich harvest has been grown. Much has been done in preparation for the harvest. However, preparation work is being held up because of the absence of many spare parts and repair materials.

[Astakhov] I would like to add that the situation is similar in Kustanayskaya, Kekchetavskaya and North Kazakhstanskaya oblasts.

There is also a big discrepancy in the supplies of mowers and combine harvesters. Mowers are produced by two enterprises only in Tula and Nazarovo. However, an assurance has been received that all supplied combines will be fitted with mowers.

[Sverdlovsk correspondent] In Sverdlovskaya Oblast the fodder harvest is in full swing. Agriculture centers on dairy farming and vegetable growing: The harvest has so far started in eight rayons. Large areas of grain crops are flattened, which complicates work. There is also a shortage of spare parts, although the allocated quota has been received. Nevertheless, there is a shortage. This is partly due to spare parts still being handled by individual farms rather than interfarm associations, but the development is in that direction.

A special system of remuneration has been drawn up in the oblast: a progressive bonus system--the higher the performance of a worker, the higher the pay per unit of work. Two-stage harvesting is to be used to partially compensate for the delayed ripening of grain which will be able to ripen further in swathes.

The crops are quite good. Everything now depends on whether they will be brought in without losses and in good time. Much will depend on the weather in the last two-thirds of the month. The plan for potatoes and vegetables will definitely be exceeded.

[Ryazan correspondent] The harvest is in full swing in the oblast, and it differs from all previous ones. On a considerable part of the acreage grain crops are undersized, ripening was uneven, and recent heavy rains produced a second growth of cereal shoots. Such grain is difficult to harvest.

[Ryazanskaya Oblast Agricultural Administration official] The harvest of winter rye, wheat and peas is drawing to a close here. Barley is being harvested. The pace of harvest work is above last year's in spite of difficult weather conditions.

Conditions for beet, corn, vegetables and potatoes are good. Conditions for winter crops are favorable. The acreage under winter crops is to be enlarged by around 20 per cent in the oblast. "Kharkovskaya-60" zoned rye and "Mironovskaya 808" wheat, and ("Chulpan") rye, which is being imported from Bashkiriya and is considered to be the best winter rye strain, are to be sown.

[Parshin] This year, in the country as a whole, there is not a big gap between the cutting and threshing of grain. Only some 5 million hectares are in swathes.

This year extremely favorable conditions exist for the expansion of acreage under winter crops: 7 million hectares of land more than usual have been prepared in the country for winter crops. It is of utmost importance that the sowing be carried out with the simultaneous introduction of fertilizer, and that there is widespread treatment of seeds to help them to withstand unfavorable winter conditions.

COSMONAUTS CONTINUE RESEARCH IN ORBITAL COMPLEX

LD081530 Moscow TASS in English 1501 GMT 8 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, August 8, TASS--A TASS correspondent reports from the Flight Control Center: Cosmonauts Vladimir Lyakhov and Valeriy Ryumin continue fulfilling the programme of research in orbit near earth. The biggest part of today was taken up with geophysical experiments with the use of space radio telescope. The crew is performing another series of cartographing of the earth's surface and world ocean.

On the unit "Kristal," the cosmonauts made further experiments on crystallisation outside a container and for obtaining large monocrystals of the semiconductor material indium antimonide. The members of the crew are also doing physical exercises on the running track and on the veloergometer, are controlling the functioning of the equipment with biological objects and are observing the development of higher plants.

According to the reports of the cosmonauts and the data of telemetric information, the onboard systems and scientific equipment of the orbital complex Salyut-6-Soyuz-34 are functioning normally. The temperature in the premises of the complex is 21 degrees centigrade, the pressure is 808 millimetres of the mercury column. Vladimir Lyakhov and Valeriy Ryumin feel well.

Press Conference in Space

LD091848 Moscow TASS in English 1802 GMT 9 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, August 9, TASS--TASS special correspondent Nikolay Sheleznov reports from the Flight Control Centre:

"We had prepared for this long endurance flight for a long time, and this record was no surprise to us. Speaking of what we feel, it must be said that as is also the case on the earth, every success lends wings to a man, and this space achievement has infused us with fresh strength for further work in orbit," said Cosmonaut Valeriy Ryumin, who together with Vladimir Lyakhov set a new world record of endurance of space flight.

The crew of the Soviet orbital research complex answered questions of newsmen, who were present at the scheduled communication session with the Salyut-6 station in the Flight Control Centre on the occasion of completion of the scientific-technical programme. The cosmonauts have been working in orbit for 166 days now.

Long-term orbital stations are the present of space exploration. Human beings will work there as much as it is needed. Such flights are necessary, said Vladimir Lyakhov. "They are more cost saving and effective compared with short ones. In the first month, experience is accumulated of work in orbit and then it is followed by a period of yield, which grows in an avalanche."

Answering the question of how they feel, he said: "If I said that we feel as if we were after a sanatorium, it would be an exaggeration, and, apart from it there would be no getting rid of those wishing to spend several months in a space flight. No, it is still a no easy thing. We, of course, grew tired. But these are subjective sensations. Weightlessness and freedom of movement smooth them out, but we are going soon to be back on earth, and physicians will tell us how tired we really are."

Of all the news, which came to Salyut-6 from the earth, Valeriy Ryumin said, the cosmonauts were most impressed by the news of the signing of the SALT II treaty in Vienna. This is an event of world-wide scale, which will undoubtedly tell on the political climate the world over."

Touching upon the programme, Valeriy Ryumin said: "We have established effective cooperation with representatives of fishing organisations. We worked having [as received] speedy feedback--he transmitted reports to them and received speedy answers on the results obtained. Many interesting experiments have been carried out in co-operation with specialists in agriculture and forestry, as well as scientists engaged in research into the problem of environmental protection.

According to the cosmonauts, the scientific research projects prepared by Polish and Bulgarian specialists bear much promise for the future space expeditions. The crew named among them such experiments as "Sirena", "Vkus", "Duga", "Spektr" and others.

NEW METHODS SOUGHT TO MEET FUTURE ENERGY NEEDS

LD091345 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Aug 79 p 3 LD

[Article by Hero of Socialist Labor Academician N. Dollezhal, holder of the Lenin Prize, under the rubric "Science: Growth Points": "Toward Tomorrow's Energy"]

[Text] The history of science provides many examples of cases where new discoveries, inventions and ideas did not immediately meet with recognition and understanding among their contemporaries, even among outstanding scientists. Kepler did not acknowledge Copernicus' heliocentric system, nor Edison the project for a cable telephone link between Europe and America. It has taken many years for fundamentally new and therefore sometimes seemingly paradoxical ideas to win recognition and to advance the corresponding sector of science or technology.

Indeed, it is not easy to immediately assess and support something new. That demands both boldness and a critical attitude toward one's own knowledge. Today the scientific and technical revolution leaves less and less time for such recognition. Moreover, the bolder the fundamental ideas, the sooner we must discover their practical and scientific meaning. In the struggle to increase the pace of scientific and technical progress the inertia of thinking can have a bad effect. That is why there was such a timely ring to Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's words at the CPSU Central Committee Plenum in November 1978: "Fundamentally new scientific ideas and technical solutions and the concentration of efforts on key directions in developing the national economy--that is what our scientists, the USSR Academy of Sciences and the State Committee for Science and Technology must focus their efforts on."

One of these very important, key directions is the progress of energy in the broad sense. Fundamentally, this means achieving a state where there is no gap between consumer needs and means of producing energy. At the same time, it is well known that it takes a long time to develop or restructure the industrial sectors which supply the country's fuel and energy balance. It is no accident that in most countries forecasts in these areas are made for a relatively long period: 20 or 30 years, and sometimes even 60 years.

There are at least three sides to the fuel and energy problem. One is the economic efficiency of technical means of processing primary energy sources--coal, gas, oil and so forth. The second is a reasonable attitude toward natural resources and their preservation for the longest possible time. And finally, there are systematic measures aimed at improving the utilization of all types of energy (electricity, heat and so forth).

The attention of scientists and specialists has long been attracted to all three aspects, but not to the same degree. Whereas the quest for fuel reserves takes place on a broad scale and considerable resources are allocated to it, insufficient attention, in my view, is devoted to increasing the efficiency with which natural resources are utilized. For instance, the efficiency with which the heat from fuel used to generate electricity is used has been 40-43 percent for many years now. Yet, there is real potential, even within the bounds of today's engineering knowledge, for increasing this to 55-60 percent. This means that in generating 1 kilowatt of electricity, one-third of the fuel could be saved and 30-40 percent less heat released into the environment. The way to do this is to use gas turbines instead of steam turbines, to increase the initial temperature of the thermodynamic cycle by means of preliminary treatment [srabatyvaniye] in a turbine operating on potassium vapor and to use magnetohydrodynamic methods of generating electricity.

Of course, difficulties arise in the transition to new technology and today it is still not possible to give clear preference to any one of the methods mentioned. However, it seems to me that the use of the potassium turbine is the shortest and possibly the cheapest route. Moreover, it will prove useful in the future for modernizing existing thermal power stations and those under construction. Even greater savings will be made by using potassium turbines in district heating stations which produce electricity and heat simultaneously. Here a substantial increase in the initial parameters of the thermodynamic cycle is particularly effective.

At present, superheated water at a temperature of 140-160 degrees is used for the long-distance transportation of heat (centralized heating) and it is this which determines the level of capital expenditure. The desire to reduce this expenditure means that it is necessary to locate the heat and power station as close as possible to consumers. But this is not always desirable in view of considerations of nature conservation and also because of the enforced fragmentation of plant capacities, which is uneconomical in its turn. A way out of this situation may be to use another heat carrier instead of water, such as gas, for instance. Interest is aroused by a system proposed recently in which a suitably selected gas first takes part in reactions to absorb heat and is then used by the consumer with the help of the appropriate devices in reactions to release that heat. Study shows that in this case it is possible to increase the distances covered by main long-distance heat supply networks substantially without their becoming less economical, and heat and power stations can be enlarged accordingly.

It is usual to consider that the efficiency of an installation provides an indicator of the scientific and engineering standard of the utilization of heat for municipal needs. However, here the degree of economy with which the heat is used is rarely taken into account. In certain regions of our country, 50-70 percent of fuel is used for these purposes. Yet, there is practically no hard research making it possible to reveal in what ways the heat entering our apartments flows out ultimately into the environment.

There are various estimates: Some specialists place the main blame on windows, others on stair wells and so forth. This aspect of heat utilization must undoubtedly be placed on a modern scientific and engineering footing. The conclusions will probably make it possible to take a new look at the principles now used in designing apartment blocks.

To an equal, and probably in some places, greater extent this must be applied to the many technological processes associated with the use of heat. However, in improving or modernizing these we must not resort to electric heating unnecessarily. The time has evidently come to introduce separate indicators for assessing enterprises' activity--according to the expenditure of electricity and heat per unit output.

In the not so distant future deposits of natural gas, oil and even coal will be exhausted. What can replace them? There are many suggestions! One is connected with nuclear energy as an inexhaustible source which will be enough for mankind for many hundreds of years. As for its inexhaustibility, it is indeed so. There is a great deal of uranium in nature, particularly in seawater. Torium reserves are also apparently practically unlimited.

Nuclear reactors are usually compared with energy installations which do not use conventional fuel and utilize solar, wind or tidal energy and so forth. These types of energy installations also make man independent of fossil fuel, but in terms of attainable capacity they are not capable of competing with nuclear energy. But that does not mean they should not be built--particularly in regions where their use is economically expedient. Incidentally, in terms of cost per kilowatt, capacity installations using wind energy could be nearly as cheap as nuclear power stations. The others would be likely to be considerably more expensive.

Nuclear energy, which came into being in our country 25 years ago, has a number of peculiarities which hamper the widespread construction of power stations. The uranium itself is to blame for the difficulties. In natural deposits uranium consists of uranium with an atomic weight of 235 and uranium with an atomic weight of 238. Moreover, the former constitutes only 0.7 percent of the ore. Uranium 235 can participate in its natural form in a nuclear fission chain reaction while uranium 238 must be converted for this purpose into plutonium. The reaction to obtain the nuclear fuel--plutonium--can only take place in a reactor. Thus, in order to have enough uranium as fuel for many centuries it is necessary to spend money on reprocessing.

Another peculiarity is that the nuclear fuel placed in the reactor cannot be fully utilized in it and needs to be periodically replaced. The fuel removed can be reprocessed and the useful residue recirculated. While in the case of reactors using thermal neutrons this is necessary for economic reasons, in the case of "fast" reactors it is obligatory.

Finally, there is another consideration. The production of electricity at nuclear power stations only begins to compete with conventional TETs's and GES's when the reactors have a very large unit capacity. This also determines the siting of the station. The siting of nuclear power stations using thermal neutron reactors poses no particular "geographical" problems. Not so with "fast" neutron reactors. Periodically it is necessary to transport large quantities of highly radioactive substances to reprocessing plants which by their very nature have to be sited a long way from populated centers. Clearly it is advisable to create nuclear power complexes in desert areas--combines using both uranium 238 and the fuel discharged from thermal reactors. Of course, this idea obviously cannot be implemented before 2000-2020.

Today such a complex could be regarded as the model for the powerful nuclear energy centers of the future. Naturally, the technological facilities on which the complex is based must have all the necessary qualities: uninterrupted processes, automation and so on. Today's technology is not suitable--fundamentally new solutions are needed, including new reactor designs.

The power industry always has been and will continue to be the foundation of the economy. There have been some obvious successes, of course, but it must be remembered that with each passing year more energy is needed. This is an urgent task of modern science and technology. It is the duty and obligation of scientists, designers and engineers to do all they can to insure that the energy "ocean" at man's disposal is truly boundless. And to achieve this they must be bold and creative and not be afraid to follow new paths. The history of science teaches us that unexpected discoveries, so essential to people, await researchers on unexplored paths.

SCIENTIST DESCRIBES IMPORTANCE OF PACIFIC OCEAN STUDIES

LD100939 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian on 8 August 1979 Morning Edition carries on page 3 a 1,700-word article by Academician A. Sidorenko, vice president of the USSR Academy of Sciences and president of the 14th International Pacific Ocean Congress, entitled "The Ocean for Man." In this article pegged to the 14th International Pacific Ocean Congress which opens in Khabarovsk 20 August, Sidorenko describes the importance of the Pacific Ocean for climatic processes and as a source of food and minerals. He points out that despite its great importance to man the Pacific Ocean has been studied only comparatively scantily. He also describes how the work of the congress will contribute to rectifying this deficiency and outlines the main areas of the congress' work.